SOTHEBY & CO.

Telegrams, Abinitio, Wedo, London
Telephone HYDe Park 2242

34-35 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY, and following day, PRINTED BOOKS, the property of the late CAPTAIN STANLEY W. SYKES, O.B.E., M.C., and other owners, comprising English literature of the 16th to 19th century, including a collection of the works of John Skot; Edmond de Goncourt's copy of Vecellio's *Habiti Antichi, Firsts, Hazlitt's Model-Buck*, 1889, and other continental books of the 16th to 19th century; science and natural history, including Halley's *Tabula Nautica*, 1742; books from the Golden Cockerel Press, including a collection of these illustrated by John Buckland Wright, and books from other Private Presses; bibliography; a collection on architecture, furniture, pottery, glass, costume and heraldry; travel and topography; maps and atlases. *Catalogue 2s. (post free).*

HODGSONS

AUCTIONEERS OF LIBRARIES AND RARE BOOKS,
115 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.2,
will sell on THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th, and following day, at 1 o'clock:
BOOKS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, including Kepler's Prodromus, 1621, and other XVth and XVIth Century Books—First Edition of Goldsmith's The Traveller, 1765—Bury's Views on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, 1831—Spartmann's Cape of Good Hope, 1786—BOOKS relating to BORNEO and SARAWAK, of SIR WILFRID le CROS CLARK, F.R.S.—Macquoid & Edwards' Dictionary of English Furniture—Benson & Herbert. The Queen's Doll's House—Books on Costume, etc., of OLIVER MESSEL, Esq.—First Editions of D. H. Lawrence—Writings of G. A. Henty, 80 volumes, etc.
Catalogues 1s. or 15s. per annum.

Another Important Reprint. Ready in March
ILLUSTRATIONS OF OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE
(Green Series)
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EARLY ENGLISH POPULAR LITERATURE
(Red Series)
Edited by **JOHN PAYNE COLLIER**
These volumes were privately published in 1863-4 and 1866 respectively, each series known by the colour of its binding, and limited to 25 copies.
Now reprinted as follows:
GREEN SERIES, in 3 volumes (1,202 pages) £13/10/0.
RED SERIES, in 2 volumes (860 pages) £9.
Each volume is a full 8vo and strongly bound in cloth
Accounts of real and imaginary voyages, inflammatory religious tracts, sensational stories of even more sensational crimes, verses to delight and amuse, the dangers of tobacco, advice for the love-lorn, diatribes on city traffic, and a representative sample of the journalistic and periodical flood which satisfied the voracious appetite of the Elizabethans.
CHARLES W. TRAYLEN,
CASTLE HOUSE, 49/50 QUARRY STREET, GUILDFORD
(Tel.: 2424)
Order from your bookseller, or direct from the publisher.

rare books
BOUGHT AND SOLD
THE TIMES BOOKSHOP
Wigmore Street, London, W.1

Please write for Catalogue No. 15.
Of Travel Voyages, Topography and History relating to AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, ASIA, EUROPE, The Polar Regions, Islands and Oceans.
EMERALD ISLE BOOKS
44 Taunton Ave., BELFAST 15, N. Ireland.

A. R. HEATH
Antiquarian Bookseller
15, Badminton Road, Downend, Bristol
BOOKS OF THE 16th-18th CENTURIES, and rarer and/or interesting books of the 19th century is the theme of our regular catalogues. Your inclusion on our mailing list welcomed.
LIBRARIES PURCHASED
Distance no obstacle

AFRICA—ASIA—RUSSIA
We buy books, pamphlets, review copies in any languages. Any quantity collected. PRO 7254.
The Hammersmith Bookshop Limited,
Lilfords Place, Barnes, S.W.13.

LIBRARIANS (continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHER
to head section for the standard numbering of books
Applications are invited for the post of head of a section of the expanding Book Lis Department at J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd. (publishers of "The Bookseller", "British Books in Print", etc.).
The section will be responsible for the allocation of publisher codes and the numbering and stocking of numbers for books for the system of standard numbering of titles which the future of the use of computers in book trade and library services.
Hours: 9-5.30 (no Saturdays). Luncheon Vouchers. Periodical Bonuses.
Starting salary: £1,200.
Applications (in own handwriting, please, within 2 weeks of this advertisement) should state age, education, experience and present position, and should be addressed to Mr. J. W. Coates.
J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.
13 Bedford Square London, W.C.1

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
SUB-LIBRARIAN—REFERENCE LIBRARY
Chartered Librarians are invited to apply for this appointment, which is largely concerned with Technical, Commercial and Scientific services in the Reference Library. Salary within A.P. Grade IV (£1,385 to £1,665).
Removal expenses up to £50 and temporary housing accommodation will generally be provided.
Applications, giving the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the City Librarian, Central Library, Civic Centre, Southampton, by not later than 28th January.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
LIBRARIES, ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM DEPARTMENT
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:
(1) BRANCH LIBRARIAN for the recently opened Kent Elms Branch. Chartered Librarian, salary scales, A.P.T. III/IV; commencing salary depending upon experience and qualifications. Housing accommodation can be provided, if appropriate.
(2) SENIOR ASSISTANT, CENTRAL LIBRARY. Holders of Part I L.A. Examinations—A.P.T. II (A.P.T. I for two parts Registration Examination).
Removal expenses will be considered in both cases.
Further details from the Borough Librarian and Curator, Central Library, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, to whom application should be sent by 28th January, 1967.
ARCHIBALD OLDEN, Town Clerk.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COUNTY LIBRARY
Vacancy exists for a REGIONAL CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN in the Newcastle-under-Lyme Regional Library. National Conditions of Service. Salary according to age, qualifications and experience on Grade A.P.T. III (£1,470 to £1,770 per annum).
Further details of the post may be obtained from the County Librarian, Friars Terrace, Stafford.
T. H. EVANS, Clerk of the County Council.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RURAL SERVICES LIBRARIAN based on the County Library Headquarters at Esher. Grade A.P.T. IV, plus London Allowance. Car allowance. Assistance with house purchase and generous removal and disturbance allowances available.
Further particulars can be obtained from the County Librarian, 140 High Street, Esher.
Written applications must be delivered within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1967
Printed and Published by TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED at Printing House Square, in the Parish of St. Bride-without-the-Bars, within the City of London, and 1-40 Watling Street, Chatham. Thursday, January 12, 1967.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COUNTY LIBRARY
GREAT WYRLEY BRANCH LIBRARY
RUSHALL BRANCH LIBRARY
Vacancies exist for BRANCH LIBRARIANS at the above Branch Libraries. National Conditions of Service. Salary according to age, qualifications and experience on Grade A.P.T. I/II/III (£725 to £1,140 per annum).
Further details of these posts may be obtained from the County Librarian, Friars Terrace, Stafford.
T. H. EVANS, Clerk of the County Council.

more **LIBRARY** appointments, other vacant appointments and classified advertisements appear on preceding pages.

COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP WALES
Principal, F. N. Hess, D.F.A., F.L.A.
This is the first independent College in the United Kingdom to undertake in the study of Library Science. Established in 1964 in the building of the National Library, the University Library and the Public Library, the College offers courses for both post-graduate and non-graduate students.
Academic terms are similar to those at the University. All students are members of the University Union. The College is fully residential. The College is expanding and is offering unrivalled opportunities for specialist work in libraries throughout the United Kingdom are arising rapidly in number and complexity.
LIAISON AND TRAINING OFFICER required (Senior Lecturer or Lecturer Grade).
TUTOR LIBRARIAN required (Lecturer Grade).
Senior Lecturer £1,440 to £2,580.
Lecturer £1,075 to £2,140.
Further information available on application.
Fellows of the Library Association are invited to apply, and a degree would be considered an additional advantage. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, present post held, special interests, teaching experience together with the names of three referees should be sent to the Principal, College of Librarianship, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, by Tuesday, 31st January, 1967.

PART-TIME ASSISTANT required (assistant) Qualifications and medical library experience advantageous) salary £748 per twenty-week plus London-Weighting. Application forms (2 days to) the Librarian, British Postal Organisation, 16 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

VICTORIANS ANONYMOUS

The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals, 1824-1900. Edited by Walter E. Houghton. Volume I. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £25.

The first, long awaited volume of the *Wellesley Index* contains some 1,200 pages in double column. It covers all the articles and fiction (not the verse) in eight influential quarterlies and monthlies of the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century. A second volume, "in several years' time", will do the same for thirty other periodicals. These volumes are described as an "author index", the purpose being to identify the writers in an age when 90 per cent or more of magazine contributions were pseudonymous or unsigned. It appears from Professor Houghton's introduction that yet other volumes—he can be pardoned for not forecasting how many or when—will contain a subject index and an index to book reviews; and he hints at moving on from the quarterlies and monthlies to the weeklies. A mammoth undertaking. And to what end? Let him speak for himself:

> The importance of Victorian periodicals to modern scholars can scarcely be exaggerated. In scores of journals and thousands of articles there is a remarkable record of contemporary thought in every field, with a full range of opinion on every major question—a range exceeding what could be found, in many cases, in books. Indeed, there are aspects of Victorian culture which simply do not exist in published books, or if they do, are entirely hidden because there is no subject index to Victorian ideas and attitudes. . . .
>
> In the case of essays on controversial subjects, which means most Victorian essays, an intelligent interpretation often depends on knowing the author's position or his other works. An anonymous paper attacking the Thirty-nine Articles would mean one thing if it were written by T. H. Huxley and something quite different if the author were the Bishop of London. . . . If in some respects it is not important to know that the article on Athenian architecture in the *Edinburgh* was written by Coventry Patmore, it *is* important to know that Coventry Patmore wrote an article on Athenian architecture and where it may be read.

This first volume, besides concise historical narratives and bibliographical notes, contains three main sections. In the first, arranged chronologically under each periodical, 28,000 contributions are assigned with greater or less certainty to 4,700 contributors, and the evidence for each ascription is indicated. The second is an alphabetical index of the writers with their contributions listed, in effect author bibliographies. The third is an index of pseudonyms and initials. These are all of great value. The projected "subject index to Victorian ideas and attitudes" as evidenced by the magazines will, when it finally materializes, be beyond price. At £25 the price of the present volume may be a little startling, but it would take a blinkered library committee, public or academic, to shy at it.

The initial batch of periodicals consists of the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly*, *Blackwood's*, the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's*, the *Cornhill*, the *Home and Foreign Review*, and the *Contemporary*, a varied but distinguished company. We are not told why these were given priority: perhaps because the materials were most readily accessible. It is the very inaccessibility of materials that makes the undertaking impressive. Some publishers, such as Blackwood's, kept almost complete and generally reliable lists of contributors issue by issue. The records of other publishers cover only limited periods, or were written up later from sometimes faulty memory, or have disappeared altogether. Macvey Napier, editor of the *Edinburgh*, was said by Lord Cockburn to have been "so punctiliously close about his contributors that keeping up a record of them became impossible". Professor Houghton cites seventeen more or less contemporary but often conflicting lists of *Edinburgh* contributors, of which the only strictly primary source is the publisher's account book starting when the magazine had been running for forty-five years. Secondary sources for all periodicals include the letters, published or unpublished, of editors, contributors and publishers; autobiographies and memoirs; and, least reliable of all, contemporary gossip. Internal evidence, autobiographical or stylistic, has been sparingly used. It is a remarkable achievement that only with less than 3 per cent of the contributions have the editor and his colleagues failed to name a certain or likely author.

The word "Victorian" in the title might be thought to conflict with the starting date, 1824. But there would have been no particular logic, at least in literary history, in beginning with 1837. (Nor indeed is there much logic in finishing with 1900, unless it be that one must stop somewhere.) Professor Houghton argues with some justice that the Victorian age seems to begin with the recognition, patent in the early essays of Carlyle, Macaulay and Mill, that radical changes in politics and religion were on the horizon.

He chose 1824 because in that year was founded the Benthamite *Westminster Review*, "a major vehicle for new ideas", which will follow in Volume II.

To the terminal dates there is, in this volume, however, one exception. Because of its supremacy in its field years the *Edinburgh Review* has been given full treatment from its foundation in 1802 to the end of the century. Its great rival and junior by half a dozen years, the *Quarterly*, has not been so treated, nor has *Blackwood's* (originally the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, born 1817), evidently, and reasonably enough, as *Edinburgh* is not to set a general precedent: the extra space needed would be too great. Moreover the relevant information about the *Quarterly*, *Blackwood's* before 1824 has also been published elsewhere. Yet a case could be made for relaxing the terminal rule when a periodical lasted only a few years before or after the set dates. *Macmillan's Magazine*, cut short seven years before its time in 1907 at the age of forty-eight, seems a pity that the tally of contributors should not have been carried through to the end. The *London Magazine*, when its turn comes, will present a pretty problem to the editor for its first flowering—the "Elia" period—lasted only five years from 1820, and it had only another five years of life. Maybe, however, as it never became Victorian in the essential sense the *London* will not qualify for inclusion.

There is only one other cause for a gentle grumble. This volume includes the short-lived Liberal Catholic *Home and Foreign Review* (1862-64); but its "more combustible parent", *The Rambler* (1848-62), has been withheld for the next volume. They had much in common for the record to be thus arbitrarily cut.

Finally a word of praise is due to the typographical presentation of the main index. Most bibliographical material is typographically intractable. The small type on a generous body is eminently legible. The name of the contributors, which is what the book is about, stand out in bold face in the middle of the entries without giving the well-proportioned page too measled a look. This makes reference from the name and pseudonym indexes to the contributions both rapid and painless.

NICE TO WORK AMONG AUTHORS

HAROLD S. LATHAM: *My Life in Publishing*. 256pp. Sidgwick and Jackson. 25s.

From 1909 to 1952 Mr. Latham was a member of the editorial staff of the Macmillan Co. of New York, one of the great American book publishing houses. He became chief editor and from 1931 vice-president under George P. Brett, the third in the forceful and formidable family dynasty whose founder had been sent out from London by the first Alexander Macmillan soon after the Civil War. A year before Mr. Latham's retirement the New York firm bought its independence from London and a few years later was merged in the Crowell Collier group. Mr. Latham's forty-three year term of service thus covered the period when American publishing came of age. As he puts it:

> Now there began to emerge writers distinctively American, with material differing in tempo, subject matter, outlook. Books of English origin and authorship which had been our main stock-in-trade began to decline in appeal and circulation, and in their place came novels of the American scene and theme.

This inevitable process was accelerated by the First World War and completed by the Second, even if today each country remains the other's best customer, with British publishers selling nearly £7m. of bound or sheet editions, or publishing rights to United States houses.

Mr. Latham attained the position in publishing most often coveted by those outside the business: chief editor, the special responsibilities for novels and poetry. So many would-be publishers anticipate the pleasure of working among books. But, as these amiable recollections show, a good editor has to like authors as well as their books: a less easily definable condition of publishing employment. Mr. Latham, who worked with some of the most successful novelists of our time, among them Margaret Mitchell, Kathleen Winsor and Mary Ellen Chase, really did like them. Although the three mentioned presented no difficulties, best-selling authors, particularly those associated with one particular novel, may be difficult to handle. Prima-donna prone, suspicious of not receiving their full financial and publicity due from their publishers, they are commonly facing the hurdle of their next book. Few enjoy for ever the unchanging publicity punch line under their name, "author of . . .". Mr. Latham, with as great a responsibility as any American book editor of his time in a rival-publisher-infested sea, clearly was an outstanding success.

Mr. Latham, in a chapter on the "extra-curricular activities" of editors, spotlights the difference in practice between the two sides of the Atlantic. The solicitude of British publishers for their authors' extra-literary well-being, while not negligible, falls far short of American practice. For, as he says,

> with the high competition that exists among publishers, catering to authors has become a fine art. . . . Many authors take full advantage of this situation. I have known any number living out of New York who will arrive in the city and put themselves for days on end at the complete disposal of their editors and hold them responsible for a round of engagements.

Lest it be thought that only American authors practise this form of protection racket, Mr. Latham mentions an English author who commanded the services of an editor "for six solid weeks".

With English writers Mr. Latham was clearly particularly successful, and his annual visits to London were perhaps his most profitable and enjoyable experiences. Among his authors were Charles Morgan, John Masefield, Phyllis Bentley and Richard Llewellyn. Not that his life were successful with all of them he fairly admits that both C. P. Snow and Storm Jameson did better in the United States after moving to other imprints.

English publishers he admires for their individuality and competence compared with the more standardized but more hectic life of American publishing offices. His description of the valet-haunted weekend at Box Grove, Mr. Harold Macmillan's Sussex home, followed by Mr. Macmillan's offer to provide him with a valet at his London hotel, has more than a whiff of an "occupation for gentlemen".

This editor's book might have received more careful editorial treatment before issue here. He describes a visit, "while driving in the Cambridge-Oxford area", to John Masefield's home at Abingdon, "which lies midway between Oxford and Cambridge". Dr. Schweitzer is referred to as still being alive, died a year before publication of this friendly, frankly inconsequential but interesting publishing recollection.

An exhibition of books and manuscripts chosen from the museum's collections to mark the centenary of the birth of John Galsworthy will be held in the King's Library of the British Museum from January 17 to April 2. The material is divided into five sections illustrating the many facets of Galsworthy as novelist and short story writer, dramatist, poet and author of innumerable essays and newspaper articles in support of his many and varied crusading activities. A special section is devoted to *The Forsyte Chronicles*. The autograph manuscripts of most of the novels and interludes, comprising *The Forsyte Saga* and *A Modern Comedy* were presented to the British Museum by Galsworthy in 1929.

THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
No. 3,386 66th Year THURSDAY JANUARY 19 1967 PRICE 9d

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Front:	
The War Against Rommel	37
Middle:	
Black Girl's Search	46
Leader:	
Still Noteworthy	47
Art:	
M. Jaffé: *Van Dyck's Antwerp Sketchbook*	40
F. R. Shapley: *Paintings from the Samuel H. Kress Collection*	40
Biography and Memoirs:	
W. A. Bishop: *The Courage of the Early Aviators*	43
M. Collis: *Raffles*	42
G. H. Fleming: *Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*	45
I. B. M. Hamilton: *The Happy Warrior*	43
C. von Horn: *Soldiering for Peace*	43
The Personal Diary of Major Edward "Mick" Mannock	43
Fiction	41, 54
Geography	51
History:	
P. C. Dommisse: *Mauritius 1933-1963*	39
C. E. Hart: *Royal Forest*	51
A. McKee: *Vimy Ridge*	39
J. Taylor: *The Universal Chronicle of Ranulf Higden*	52
G. Uden (Compiler): *They Looked Like This*	52
Literature and Literary Criticism:	
L. L. Cornell: *Kipling in India*	42
A Fair Stream of Silver. Collected by Ann Mosay	48
K. L. Goodwin: *The Influence of Ezra Pound*	48
T. Fontane: *Sämtliche Werke*	49
S. Marcus: *The Other Victorians Pushkin*. Verses by T. Gunn. Photographs by A. Gunn	48
F. Pottier: *Oeuvres Complètes*	49
J. I. M. Stewart: *Rudyard Kipling*	42
E. Welsford: *Salisbury Plain*	48
Philosophy	50
Poetry:	
E. Fried: *and Vietnam and*	49
S. Smith: *The Frog Prince and other Poems. Selected Poems*	48
Religion	50
Social Studies:	
H. E. Bracey: *In Retirement*	44
D. B. Bromley: *The Psychology of Human Ageing*	44
F. M. Carp: *A Future for the Aged*	44
J. Meynaud: *Sport et politique*	44
H. P. Steer: *Caring for the Elderly*	44
R. C. Suggs: *Marquesan Sexual Behaviour*	44
Topography:	
R. Church: *London, Flower of Cities All*	51
G. S. Fletcher: *London's River*	51
A. R. Hall: *The Abbey Scientists*	51
The New London Spy. Edited by H. Davies	51
Books Received	53

The History of Steeple-chasing
by
MICHAEL SETH-SMITH
PETER WILLETT
ROGER MORTIMER
and
JOHN LAWRENCE
is again in print
(Illus. 50/-)
MICHAEL JOSEPH



"Crouching figure", 1949, from *Barbara Hepworth: Drawings from a Sculptor's Landscape*, with an Introduction by Alan Bowness (Cory Adams and Mackay, £4 10s.).

THE WAR AGAINST ROMMEL

I. S. O. PLAYFAIR and C. J. C. MOLONY with F. C. FLYNN and T. P. GLEAVE: *The Mediterranean and Middle East*. Volume IV. History of the Second World War. 566pp. H.M.S.O. £4 10s.

The official history of the Mediterranean and Middle East campaigns has now passed the halfway mark with the publication of the fourth of its six volumes. In subject matter also it has moved into an entirely new atmosphere: leaving behind the period when courage and skill alone had to compensate for inferiority in numbers and equipment it has nothing but successes to record. It starts with Alamein and ends with Tunis. During all this time, except for the first few scrambling months of First Army's gallant dash for Tunis, all the advantages were to be found on the British side; if they were not always exploited to the full the result was only to delay the inevitable defeat of the Axis forces. The book gains also from possessing a unitary theme—the clearing of the North African coastline—and from the fact that (with the exception already noted) all the fighting was directed by General Alexander, whose strategic genius, and skill in the handling of Allied armies, is clearly demonstrated. Inspired by these advantages the authors have produced what is perhaps the best written volume in the series: concise, vigorous, humorous and always lucid, they show themselves capable, where appropriate, of a sensible elevation of style. Nor do they fail, while narrating with sober satisfaction the successes of British arms, to pay the due tribute to a resourceful and brave enemy.

* * *

Alamein makes a good start to any book. It has become the most popular of all British battles of the Second World War; certainly the only one whose celebration demands the Festival Hall. Legends cling to it as to Mons. Instead of the angels whom a more pious but not more credulous age imagined as lending a hand at the earlier battle there is a surviving Army commander who not only appears in person at the Festival Hall but has also given, in two books, his own authorized version. It is good to have the definitive official history, based on careful research of all the documents, in good time for the twenty-fifth anniversary. For Alamein was, after all, an important battle; if there was little noteworthy—nor could there be much original—in the tactical conduct of the battle, apart from the dogged courage in appalling conditions shown by British and German alike, it did mark the end of a period of defeat and the start of one of victory. Churchill was writing rhetorically but not absurdly when he called it the turning of the Hinge of Fate.

* * *

It was a complicated battle, but not really so complicated as it is made to appear in some accounts. As narrated here it is a model of clarity. This is also probably the best place at which to mention, and to commend highly, the maps. They are extremely clear, fold out conveniently for reference and, rare virtue, give every name mentioned in the text. With their aid it is easy to follow both the original plan and the various changes made by General Montgomery to meet the developing situation. The main theme is well known; it was a deliberate set-piece battle combining limited penetration with systematic attrition. It resembled a battle of the First World War, the difference consisting in the changed rule of the tank: it was no longer a device to help the infantry through fixed defences; the wide use of the minefield meant that infantry had to make the way for the armour before it could play its own battle-winning part. The fighting was necessarily prolonged and costly since the enemy defences were on a scale never seen in the desert before and, for the first time, there was no way round. Given the type of battle, the most significant facts are the statistics of comparative fighting strengths: 195,000 British with 1,029 tanks against 50,000 Germans and 54,000 Italians with 496 tanks. In artillery the British had almost twice as many of all calibres: field artillery alone fired a million rounds in the twelve days of the battle. These are advantages which British commanders can only expect if they come to high command in the field well after the start of a war. If General Gott, Army Commander designate, had survived his aircraft crash they would have been his advantages. His too would have been the glory of Alamein and perhaps of the Festival Hall.

Another, and a very important, advantage was owed to Field Marshal Rommel. Whatever his tactical virtues, historians have not spared his strategic deficiencies. How often his subordinates must have regretted his insistence on changing the plan after his great victory at Tobruk! It was his fault that the Germans had to fight at Alamein rather than in a much more awkward place farther west. Instead of pausing at the Egyptian frontier to allow the capture of Malta he had insisted on dashing impetuously for the Delta. As a result the British had the best communications they had ever enjoyed for the supply of their troops, whereas he was starved of everything, in large degree because of the blows struck at his rear by the R.A.F. based on Malta. The last report before the battle shows the state to which the German-Italian Panzerarmee had been reduced. Fuel was sufficient for only about eleven days at current, not battle, rates, and there was enough ammunition for roughly nine days' fighting. Tobruk was not the first victory Rommel had thrown away but it was to be the last.

* * *

General Georg Stumme makes an appearance, nearly but not quite for the first time, in a book on Alamein. Lord Montgomery in his account never mentions him: naturally enough since he is concerned to represent the battle as a strictly Rommel-Montgomery affair. As a result very few people know that Stumme was the commander when the battle began, having taken over from Rommel a month before, but died of a heart attack in a German forward post on the first night: Rommel returned from a sanatorium only on the evening of October 25, D+2. There has been some argument whether the wide dispersion of the German armour was due to Stumme or Rommel. General von Thoma (commanding the German Africa Corps and briefly acting Army Commander) asserted after his capture that it was Stumme, and he might be supposed to know since it was his armour that was involved; but the volume under review claims that he was merely following dispositions already decided

Out Monday
EUGEN DOLLMANN
THE INTERPRETER
Behind the scenes with Hitler's interpreter. A frank autobiography, full of political intrigue. Mind-undercover plots, and outrageous comment about life in wartime Italy.

A DAM FOR NOTHING
LESLIE STEPHAN
This good natured satirical novel is a two-edged weapon: Leslie Stephan's spoof is as light or as assertive as the reader chooses to make it. 25s

Out 30 January
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW M.P.
BRITAIN'S ROLE TOMORROW
The ex-Minister of Defence for the Navy explains his resignation and formulates with cool and incisive reasoning a realistic overseas policy for the future. 35s

CHILDREN OF THE UMBRELLA MAKER
JASCHA GOLOWANJUK
A modern classic from Russia now available for the first time in the English language translated with distinction by Eleanor De Vesina. 30s

MILENA MILANI
A GIRL CALLED JULES
A sensational novel of woman's adolescent sexuality from Italy 'smoothly translated . . . the narrative is one of unusual perception and power' FRANCIS KING (*Sunday Telegraph*) 30s

CHARITY BLACKSTOCK
WEDNESDAY'S CHILDREN
To this account of her experiences working with Jewish refugee children in London and Paris, Charity Blackstock brings the perception and compassion of an established novelist. 28s

Out Monday
MIRROR HERE MIRROR THERE
MARGARET BLOUNT
A disturbing but beautifully written first novel set in the 1930's telling of the escape into an Arthurian world of fantasy of two lonely children seeking refuge from the adult world. 30s

AUTHORS DISCOVERY
Hutchinson

by Rommel. It is interesting to note, however, that the latter altered these dispositions and ordered a concentration of his German armour within twenty-four hours of his return. On the subject of British dispositions this account modifies General Montgomery's claim that he insisted on divisions fighting as divisions—" this ended the employment of brigade groups "—by pointing out the numerous occasions on which this principle was ignored. In *Supercharge*, for example, the second main phase of the battle, a brigade was detached from each of two different British divisions and put under command of the New Zealand Division as was, later, a brigade from 4th Indian Division. This was the famous 5th Indian Brigade and its connexion with the New Zealand division seems to have been very tenuous; in fact it was really operating as an independent Brigade Group. History now reveals that its intervention on the morning of November 4 was not so decisive as some have thought. This is a certain loss to the symmetry of history, since it had fought in the first desert victory at Sidi Barrani; but the hard fact appears to be that its blow fell on an enemy already withdrawing.

Withdrawal is the key word for the rest of the story until the Eighth Army arrives at Enfidaville in Tunisia, and there is nowhere left for the enemy to withdraw to. Whatever his faults in the attack Rommel was certainly a master of retreat. He decided to start on November 2, D+9, banking upon the hope that the British would follow up hesitantly, but pessimistically reporting to OKW that he expected the gradual destruction of his army. The next day, when the retreat had already started, he was disconcerted to receive orders from Hitler and Mussolini to stand fast; however, he managed to get around them and the incident is rightly described as illustrating " the inefficiency of the Axis arrangements for the higher direction of the war ". The main result was to ruin any slight chance there might have been of getting away some of the Italian non-motorized divisions. With what was left of his Germans, little enough of them indeed after their resolute and costly fight, he withdrew down the main road leaving Eighth Army looking like Dogberry, glad to be rid of a knave, or like his modern equivalent seeing home a drunk whom he does not want to arrest. The tactful authors admit there will be much argument whether they could have captured or destroyed more than they did. A study of the anti-climax which followed the heroic battle of Alamein may make many readers incline to accept Rommel's view: " The British command continued to observe its usual caution and showed little evidence of ability to make resolute decisions ".

General Lumsden, commanding 10th Corps, was capable of resolute decisions, as befitted a descendant of Lumsden of the Guides, but his proposal for a second Beida Fomm was vetoed by the Army Commander. As a result the encounters between Alamein and Southern Tunisia, though written up stirringly in Lord Montgomery's Memoirs as the battles of Agheila, Buerat and Tarhuna-Homs, were all fought by Rommel, who had already decided to evacuate Libya, as purely delaying actions from which he managed to extract his forces without significant loss. During this period the greatest achievements on the British side are to be put to the credit of Brian Robertson, Eighth Army's head of administration. It is an example of the inequity of history that it is so difficult, and really impossible in a review, to give the due measure of space to these remarkable triumphs of organization. This volume shows how, building on a firm basis of tried experience, the administrative services kept the fighting men supplied even in that desert which Rommel's chief of staff had called a quartermaster's hell.

* * *

The reason why the Axis forces saw themselves compelled to withdraw out of both Egypt and Libya was not merely their defeat at Alamein—they had been defeated as heavily before—but the danger to their rear represented by the Anglo-American landings in French North Africa. The strategic basis of this operation, code name *Torch*, is touched on only briefly. Its principal raison d'être was the decision that a cross-Channel Invasion was impossible in 1942, probably also in 1943. There were of course positive advantages as well, such as the clearing of a way through the Mediterranean to the Far East and denying the African continent to the enemy. Tactically the plan was a mixture of dash and caution. The ultimate object was to seize Tunis and Bizerta, and plainly it would be best to forestall the Axis there; but because the Americans were insistent that the whole force should not be committed inside the Mediterranean the most easterly point of landing had to be Algiers, five hundred miles short. It was never likely that the British First Army would be able to cover this distance before the Axis could build up preponderant strength in the Tunisian tip from their nearby Italian bases, but General Anderson, to whom the authors consistently render justice, made a most resolute effort. The original Army Commander designate, General Montgomery, might perhaps have decided against pushing forward so boldly with such inadequate forces; to judge from other campaigns he might have been expected to give greater importance to considerations of security. At any rate General Anderson succeeded in seizing Medjez el Bab, the key to the Tunisian plain, before the winter stalemate set in in northern Tunisia.

The political problems involved in the invasion are dealt with in a brief but decisive and convincing manner. The original appreciation was that French resistance might be serious and probably long-drawn-out, with the possibility of guerrilla warfare and civil resistance. In an attempt to reduce the danger General Giraud was brought in from France, since the State Department maintained their hostility to de Gaulle. Giraud proved a poor investment. He began by demanding the Supreme Command (if given it, he told Eisenhower, he would divert the invasion from North Africa to southern France) and proved to carry no weight in Algiers. More serious still, or so it appeared, was the accidental presence there of Admiral Darlan, Pétain's deputy, which " altered dramatically, and, so far as could be judged, greatly for the worse, the chances of French collaboration with the approaching Allied expedition ". But equally dramatic was the volte-face by which he put himself at General Eisenhower's disposal and persuaded all the other French commanders to follow his example. It is ironic to recall the high-minded clamour that followed in Washington and London. Even Churchill admitted that " it raised issues of a moral and sentimental character of cardinal importance ". At this distance of time there will be few left who will disagree with the authors' verdict:

It so happened, then, that this enigmatic French Admiral, politician and anglophobe, came to make a unique contribution to the Allied cause. For there can be little doubt that, at this time of great confusion of thought and heart-searching throughout French North Africa, Darlan alone possessed the authority which almost all could recognize with a sense of legitimate relief. Without him, internal conflict might easily have produced widespread chaos. His fortuitous presence in Algeria, far from being the calamity it appeared, turned out to be for the Allies the best thing that could have happened.

At the Casablanca Conference in January, 1943, an uneasy attempt was made to bring together Giraud, who had succeeded Darlan as High Commissioner in North Africa, and de Gaulle. The policy of Unconditional Surrender was proclaimed. Churchill flew on to Adana to pursue his perpetually frustrated will-o'-the-wisp of bringing Turkey into the war. Of more immediate concern to this history is the reorganization of command whereby an Army Group headquarters, under General Alexander, was set up to take command of the two armies, the British First and Eighth, with the former of which were rather loosely associated the U.S. II and French XIX Corps. At about the same time the Axis also formed an Army Group under Rommel, to command the German Fifth Army in northern Tunisia and the Italian First Army under General Messe, who took over the former German-Italian Panzerarmee Afrika, Rommel's old command, in southern Tunisia. It was good for the Allies that a strong hand should seize the reins, for when General Alexander arrived he found a most serious situation on the First Army's right flank.

* * *

A force drawn from two experienced German armoured divisions and commanded by Rommel had struck at the American 1st Armoured Division, which fought no better in this its first battle than had, for instance, the British 1st Armoured Division in January, 1942. The defeat was crushing, and the whole Allied deployment in Tunisia was threatened. It is remarkable that the authors have succeeded in making clear the course of the wide-ranging operations which ended, after the forcing of the Kasserine Pass, in the Allied victory at Thala. They give due credit to the British 26th Armoured Brigade, fighting their last battle in the hopelessly unreliable Crusader tank, and to the heroic gunners of the 9th U.S. Division who went straight into action after a continuous approach march of 800 miles from Morocco. They also dispose of a legend which takes the credit from First Army for the benefit of Eighth Army.

The version in Lord Montgomery's Memoirs may be taken as canonical. According to this he received on February 21 " a cry for help " from Alexander, in response to which he pushed forward his own troops at much risk and " by the 26th February it was clear that our pressure had caused Rommel to break off his attacks against the Americans ". The practice of the official historians, which follows the excellent precedent of that great military historian, Arrian, is to pass over in silence incorrect versions, contenting themselves with giving the facts. They do not, for instance, comment on the odd choice of words to describe Alexander's signal, which would seem to have been intended to suggest that Alexander was not Montgomery's superior but a coordinate commander in another part of the field; they merely state that Alexander *ordered* Montgomery on the 21st (the order was cancelled on the 23rd) to create as strong a threat as possible and add that the latter was unable to do anything forceful at once. By the 25th, they go on, some light elements had pushed forward but in strength quite insufficient to constitute any kind of threat. Finally, the clinching fact that destroys a legend, they record that Rommel to Kesselring (the German Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean) deterred by the rebuff at Thala had already issued orders to break off the battle on the 22nd. The Axis withdrawal began at once, before anyone in Eighth Army had had time to move a finger.

* * *

The next three major battles, however, really were won by Eighth Army. The first was the defensive victory of Medenine in which an attempted spoiling attack was beaten off with heavy losses and no gain whatever. Medenine was Rommel's last battle in Africa: he handed over the Army Group to von Arnim. The second, Mareth, comes out in the book as a clumsily handled affair. The original plan was a failure: the enemy's defences in the Mareth Line proper were too strong to be forced. The subsidiary flanking manoeuvre by the New Zealand Corps was therefore reinforced, but the manner of doing so—Montgomery sent a second Corps Headquarters without defining the division of responsibilities—caused so much confusion and waste of time that the operation failed to entrap any significant numbers of the enemy; Messe showed much greater speed and decision both in reinforcing the threatened sector and in making a fast get-away. The author after praising many feats of heroism and giving full credit to the brilliance of Air Vice-Marshal Broadhurst's " blitz ", ruefully but accurately concludes that the Eighth Army " had to produced the quality of being what pugilists call " good finishers ".

The third battle, the forcing of the Wadi Akarit position, which was Eighth Army's last serious encounter in Africa, is outstandingly well narrated, assisted by the usual clear maps and a good photograph. Again it was a disappointing one, though it began brilliantly. There is some internal evidence that the authors nourish a special partiality, a thoroughly reasonable one, for 4th Indian Division. In this case it is justified by the results, for the plan to seize the key mountain feature of Gebel Tebaga Fatnassa was made by General Tuker, its commander, and the execution by the division was faultless. By early morning on April 6 it was Tuker's opinion and the authors, though admitting that there is some conflict of evidence, are plainly disposed to accept it, that a resolute exploitation of the gap he had made would have led to the annihilation of Messe's army. But the opportunity was missed. The Eighth Army commander preferred to lay on a set-piece attack with the artillery of two corps and not a " blitz " on the piece of ground from which the enemy had already thankfully fully retreated. In fact they had got such a good start that Eighth Army's ponderous pursuit did not make contact until the evening of the 7th. The Eighth Army had already established a tradition of being prodigal of its sources; the unfortunate part of the tradition was to be also prodigal of time.

The Axis thankfully accepted the gifts of time which their slow-moving opponents made them but by the middle of April they had begun to run out of space. Crammed into the north-eastern tip of Tunisia, which resembled the garrison of a beleaguered fortress. It was a formidable garrison of a quarter of a million men, even though its supply lines were hampered by allied sea and air action. The ground held was naturally strong; for instance it soon became apparent that Montgomery, in spite of his insistence to Freyberg that we have got to force this through, was not going to make much impression on the southern flank. Alexander accordingly ordered him to swing and to send to Eighth Army the 1st Armoured and 4th Indian Divisions and the 201st Guards Brigade. It seems to have chosen with an eye to symmetry as well as efficiency, for the 7th Armoured and the Guards were the original forces in the Western Desert in June, 1940, and they were joined by 4th Indian at Sidi Barrani. Even with this redoubtable reinforcements the final battle was no simple affair; indeed the skill shown by General Alexander justifies the honorific addition to Tunis to his title. The deception plan was particularly well worked out in that the enemy expected the blow to come on an axis farther to the south and the best of his armour and anti-tank guns were posited where

Elias Ashmole 1617–1692

His Autobiographical and Historical Notes, his Correspondence, and Other Contemporary Sources Relating to his Life and Work

Edited with a Biographical Introduction by C. H. JOSTEN

Apart from being one of the great authorities of his century, Ashmolean was a founder-member of the Royal Society and founder of the Ashmolean Museum. This edition, and the biography which introduces it, throws light on many little-known seventeenth-century by-ways, especially on the slow transition from medieval learning to the age of science. *5 volumes.* *26 plates* £18 18s *net*

The Memory System of the Brain

J. Z. YOUNG

This book explores the useful analogy that may be drawn between brain and computer. From work on the octopus the author develops the idea that systems of a few cells may be the basic units of memory, each storing one new 'bit' of information. *32 text figures* 28s *net*

Euripides: Helen

Edited with an Introduction and Commentary by A. M. DALE

This edition is based on Gilbert Murray's text, but all textual problems of importance are discussed in the Commentary. The introduction discusses the legend and the place of this lively, witty and in some ways characteristic piece in the history of later Euripidean drama. 28s *net*

Mnemosyne Lay in Dust

AUSTIN CLARKE

Illustrated by JACK COUGHLIN

The author's new long poem investigates the progress of a troubled mind through a period of strain, breakdown and eventual recovery. *5 text illustrations* 42s *net* *Dolmen Editions*

La Conjuration de Fiesque

Édition critique, publiée d'après le texte de 1665 avec des variants provenant de manuscrits inédits

CARDINAL DE RETZ

Edited by D. A. WATTS

The ethical and political content, together with its notable literary qualities, make this work a worthy prelude to the famous Memoirs that Cardinal de Retz was to write some thirty years later. The Introduction to the French text makes use of many documents unknown to previous editors. 38s *net*

Jewish Matrimonial Law in the Middle Ages

ZE'EV W. FALK

An examination of the development of Jewish marriage and divorce which shows the evolution of monogamy, the forms of engagement and nuptials, the restrictions on divorce and the status of married women up to the Middle Ages. 40s *net* *Scripta Judaica VI*

Centenary Essays on Dante

By Members of the Oxford Dante Society—Alan Robson, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, Cecil Grayson, Alfred Ewert, Cesare Foligno, Colin Hardie, E. R. Vincent

The Oxford Dante Society, founded in 1876, has always been restricted to a membership of twelve, most of them amateurs of Dante rather than specialists. The seven pieces printed here present no one trend or point of view. 25s *net*

The Turn of the Novel

ALAN FRIEDMAN

A study of the development and transformation of the novel during the first part of the twentieth century, in which the author makes a thorough analysis of major works by Hardy, Conrad, Forster and Lawrence. 45s *net*

A Tower in Babel

A History of Broadcasting in the United States

Volume I—to 1933.

BRIX BARNOUW

This, the first of three volumes, is the beginning of the story of how a toy became an industry and a force in politics, business, education, religion and international affairs. 16 *plates*, 3 *text illustrations* 60s *net*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

could take no part in the battle. Nor were they allowed any time to correct their misapprehension. Alexander's vigorous drive pushed the British 1st and 7th Armoured Divisions through without a falter; the speed of pursuit was reminiscent of his Macedonian namesake. In seven days all was over and the future Earl Alexander of Tunis could signal to Churchill " We are masters of the North African shores. ".

The Official History covers all three services and it is most unfair in a review to concentrate in this way on the fortunes of the Army. The R.A.F. in the Middle East reached heights of courage, dash and administrative competence never before equalled and perhaps never since surpassed. So much can be said; but for the demonstration the reader must be referred to the book, since nothing shorter will serve. Air support for First Army, on the other hand, was badly organized—" obsolete by Desert standards ". The authors comment that the R.A.F. could have had all the proper advice for the asking; that the commanders in North Africa did not ask reflects the view current in Britain that there was nothing to learn from the country-cousins in the Middle East. The Royal Navy's part in the narrative is largely confined to the assault landings with which *Torch* began, an important rehearsal, since every allied offensive from then on had necessarily to open with a landing.

It is not the practice of the official historians to descant on personalities. Any portraits that may appear are drawn very much by inference. Oddly enough, the one that sticks out most is that of Kesselring with his strange mixture of blarney and optimism, his military competence and his political manoeuvrings. Rommel appears throughout as ailing, gloomy and despairing; he thankfully profits from his opponents' mistakes but to his superiors is steadfast only in insisting on withdrawal. On the Allied side Eisenhower, Alexander and Anderson are well portrayed and generally commended; Montgomery, surprisingly and undeservedly, is deprived of much of his colour, though the authors do lose patience enough at one point to accuse him of " a great exaggeration ". For the reader who likes personalized history, therefore, this is very austere stuff. But in compensation the authors are generous with credit to the one who deserves it most, the plain soldier. Not occupied solely with the movement of Corps and the tracing of lines on maps, they detail individual acts of heroism and collective feats of endurance. Their last words are:

In short, these men of the 1st and 8th Armies, and their fellows of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, were not pasteboard heroes or carefree schoolboys. They were " such men . . . as made some conquest of what they did ". It was certain that they, steadfast, enduring and brave, would continue and end the work they had begun.

'Should find a place on the same shelf as Virginia Woolf's *The Common Reader.*' *The Times Literary Supplement.*

MARGARET LANE'S Purely for Pleasure

in which she writes of (amongst others)

BEATRIX POTTER
EMILY and CHARLOTTE BRONTË
DR JOHNSON
DICKENS
JANE AUSTEN
W. H. HUDSON
ELORA THOMPSON
MRS. GASKELL
SELINA, COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON (Queen of the Methodists)
The mad LORD PERRERS

'I cannot remember a collection that has given me more pleasure since I first read Lytton Strachey's *Books and Characters.*'
MAURICE RICHARDSON *(Observer)* 30s.

HAMISH HAMILTON

SOLDIERS OF THE DUCE

PAOLO CACCIA DOMINIONI: *Alamein 1933-1962.* Translated from the Italian by Dennis Chamberlin. 289pp. Allen and Unwin. £2.

The author, who had lived in Egypt before the war and had, like a number of British officers of about the same time, travelled in the desert between Alexandria, Mersa Metruh, Siwa and Cairo, is particularly well qualified to write the story of Alamein, in which he brings back a vivid picture of the desert scene as well as of the events in which he participated. After the war he returned to Egypt and played an important, and still dangerous, part in the location, identification and reburial of the fallen. *Alamein 1933-1962* covers the period from the fall of Tobruk to the end of the battle of Alamein. It is not a study of that battle, the mechanics of which are barely considered, but it is an intimate account of the Italian soldier's contribution in all these operations as seen by the commanding officer of a fighting unit which played a distinguished part in them.

Paolo Caccia Dominioni's story is both grave and gay, and is concerned primarily with the vicissitudes of the 31st Combat Sappers, which he led, and with the troops which they supported, all of whom had a very full share of fighting. They frequently fought in conjunction with the Folgore Division, which many British participants in the desert war will remember as being at least as formidable as any comparably equipped German formation. It is fitting that the story of these troops should be rescued from the general slump which the reputation of Italian arms suffered, often as a direct result of the inanities of the fascist regime. The lot of the Italian soldier was indeed unenviable; badly equipped and, so far as the higher command was concerned, badly led, he found himself treated by his allies as a very poor military relation and at times as a convenient if inadequate article of *Kanonenfutter*; and he was only too well aware that he was not highly regarded by his enemies, as Signor Caccia Dominioni's narrative makes clear. In fact he deserved a better deal. The author records a conversation with a brother officer before Alam Halfa which sums up the reasons underlying this state of affairs:

we are going into this because we are under orders . . . and because we are still the same as when we were second lieutenants and we lined up our platoons to explain why it was necessary to take Trento and Trieste. And we had plenty of good reasons to give them. But what on earth can a second lieutenant tell his men today?

Later they diverted themselves by calculating the number of generals then in the Italian army and worked it out at 3,000. " How can things possibly go smoothly when there are 3,000 generals? Under the Germans 300 would be enough. But let's not dwell on such melancholy subjects. . . ."

Up and down the desert Signor Caccia Dominioni's life was full of incident and from time to time he came into contact with most of the leading figures, from Rommel down to the lesser-known characters who come to life in these pages and who will awaken memories for those British officers who were professionally concerned with the enemy. Once he comes almost face to face with an old Cairo friend, Peniakoff, now a member of the British Long Range Desert Group, sauntering down the main street of Derna which was thronged with German and Italian troops. It was fortunate for both of them, and particularly for Peniakoff, that their eyes did not meet. The story, in fact, provides many examples of the futility of internecine war within the European family.

It is regrettable that sensitivity to insults from his enemies in war should lead Signor Caccia Dominioni to fall into the same pit. When it comes to name-calling nothing that the British achieved could have matched, for volume, intensity and bad taste, the torrent of abuse which the fascist government of Italy, its press and officialdom, had already poured on Britain for several years. When this was followed by the manner of Mussolini's entry into the war, the debacles in Greece, Lybia and Cyrenaica which came so quickly after all the bombast, and the absurd orders of the day which preceded Graziani's ill-fated advance on Egypt, it is hardly surprising that the British soldier conjured up a picture which was not applicable to Italians like Signor Caccia Dominioni and his troops, and reciprocated in kind. Nevertheless, for what it does to give the Italian soldier the credit he deserves this book will be welcomed alike by those who experienced the stout defence of Keren and those who remember, a quarter of a century earlier, the heroic sacrifices on the Carso and the Bainsizza.

FIGHTING CANADIANS

ALEXANDER MCKEE: *Vimy Ridge.* 242pp. Souvenir Press. 35s.

Vimy Ridge describes the part played by the Canadian Corps in the great offensive known as the Battle of Arras, launched in early April, 1917. It is a brilliant piece of work. The author has made a thorough examination of the official histories, British and German, but has drawn far more information from private documents and the records of a great number of participants, either written or given him by word of mouth.

He is kind enough to the 4th Gordon Highlanders in the 51st (Highland) Division—the only one under Canadian command—a first-class battalion. The whole book gleams with his pride in the Canadian officers and rank and file. He is enthusiastic about the Royal Air Force, fighting without the " spring models ", not quite ready, whereas the German were relatively up-to-date. There is a great deal about the exploits of that terrible tiger, Freiherr von Richthofen.

Easter Monday, the day of the assault, became notorious for its unseasonable weather, the thick snow being blown almost horizontally into the faces of the troops as they advanced to the assault, though this had the advantage that the German defenders did not see them until their foes were close upon them. The Canadian Corps was allotted only a handful of tanks for the obvious reason that its troops had to climb steep hills, but the considerable number allotted to Allenby's Third Army nearly all got bogged, a good many before they reached the positions from which they were to have begun their assault.

Many of the accounts of the experiences of individuals are of great interest. A gunner recalled his first meeting with his battery commander. Admiral Byres, then well into his fifties.

When war broke out the Admiral had already retired after forty years' Naval service. But the war-horse smelt blood and it was not long before he was firing at the Germans from barges in the Flanders canals.

And Corporal Mitchell:

A few minutes after going over the top, two of our mines were blown up under the German lines, throwing up a bright red glare hundreds of feet into the air. Amidst all the noise and chaos, I could not help thinking what a wonderful noise this made.

And, lastly, Sergeant W. G. Smith:

The next day I had eighteen horses and a hundred men with drag ropes pulling my gun through the mud. The shield acted as a snow plough. It took all that day and most of the next day to get the gun, and our battery, in action. Most of that time we had neither rations nor water.

THE NOVELS BY MARIE CORELLI

Marie Corelli's novels were enormously successful in her lifetime and are now being reissued in paperback.

ZISKA
VENDETTA!
THE SOUL OF LILITH

(Already available) 5s each

GATEWAY GUIDE TO EUROPE ON £50

Frederick Tingey

Beat the Government's currency restriction, and enjoy your holiday on the Continent with the aid of this indispensable book. Invaluable information on car-hire, package deals, inexpensive hotel accommodation, and public transport moves. But, contrary to popular rumour, the Englishman is not banned from Europe.

Illustrated 6s 6d

THE GATEWAY GUIDES

ISRAEL; NORTHERN FRANCE *(Already available)* 4s 6d each

To be published in March

ATHENS 4s 6d
DENMARK 4s 6d
JORDAN, LEBANON, SYRIA 6s

A GUIDE TO THE ART TREASURES OF FRANCE

Pierre and Laurent Tisné

'A more valuable book than this for the traveller who wants visual and textual guidance to the art of France, is hard to imagine.' *The Traveller in France* 75s

KONRAD LORENZ

On Aggression

'No one concerned with animals whether in the home, on the farm, or in the wild, whether with fish, lizards, birds, or cats, and above all no one concerned with the overriding dilemmas posed by population growth and by war can afford to neglect Konrad Lorenz's book . . . packed with entrancing detail, profound wisdom and deft humour . . . The book is a masterpiece,' W. H. Thorpe, *The Guardian* 30s

HIERONYMUS BOSCH

Charles de Tolnay

'A mammoth work embracing the entire output of this extraordinary and tormented fifteenth century artist.' *Sunday Telegraph*

With 320 plates, including 50 in colour, specially photographed for this edition. 15 gns

HONOR TRACY Men At Work

'One puts it down with aching sides and wish for more.' Chaim Bermant, *Daily Telegraph*

'Honor Tracy is the ideal antidote to glumness . . . it is a sour soul who can resist this book.' Christopher Wordsworth, *The Guardian*

'Quite the funniest novel I've read for a long time.' *The Scotsman* 26s

KATHARINE WHITEHORN

Only on Sundays

The pick of her *Observer* articles plus one or two from elsewhere. 'Amid all the wit, the concealing elegance of her prose, the quirky perturbability of her mind, the devastating charm, there shines the light of a steady, chaste and undeviable intelligence.' Bernard Levin, *Daily Mail* 25s

THE ART NOUVEAU BOOK IN BRITAIN John Russell Taylor

The first full length study of book design as part of the Arts and Crafts and the Art Nouveau movements in the neglected period of the 1890s and 1900s.

'Mr. John Taylor's book is scholarly, thorough, lavishly illustrated and discriminating.' Raymond Mortimer, *The Sunday Times* 84s

METHUEN

The Southern Review



Winter
ISSUE

The Winter Issue, 1967, of The Southern Review features ESSAYS by Yvor Winters, N. Scott Momaday and Joseph Frank, POEMS by Richard Eberhart and Samuel French Morse, FICTION by Robert Canzoneri and Anne Tyler, REVIEWS by Kathleen Raine (ST-John Perse's "Birds"), and Frederick J. Hoffman ("50 Years"), an anthology of Borzoi Publications of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.), and many more reading treasures.

Subscribe now for single Winter copy ($1.80) or for the year: $5.00 2 years: $9.00 3 years: $13.00

_____Winter copy only
_____subscription, start-
(year or years)
ing with Winter issue, 1967.
Enclosed is check payable to The Southern Review for $_____

NAME:_____

COMPLETE ADDRESS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

The Southern Review

Co-editors: Lewis P. Simpson, Donald E. Stanford

Assoc. Editor: Ripp Direll Rock

Published at Louisiana State University

Drawer D
University Station
Baton Rouge, La. 70803
U.S.A.

COLLECTION ON THE GRAND SCALE

FERN RUSK SHAPLEY: *Paintings from the Samuel H. Kress Collection.* Italian Schools XIII-XV Century. 435pp. Phaidon Press, for the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. £6.

In museum after museum throughout the United States are to be found groups of pictures labelled as originating from the Kress Collection. The most notable single contribution is in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, but others, scarcely less important, are in the De Young Museum at San Francisco and the North Carolina Museum of Art at Raleigh. Countless smaller galleries, from Coral Gables to Notre Dame and Madison to Brunswick, have also been enriched by the addition of Kress gifts. In a sense the term "Kress Collection" is a misnomer, for in this case the word collection does not signify works informed by the taste or knowledge of an individual, but a munificent corporate experiment in patronage on a scale never attempted heretofore. Conceived by Samuel H. Kress, whose earliest loan exhibitions date back to 1932, it was continued by his brother, Rush H. Kress, and after the latter's death was brought to a conclusion by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. By the late 1950s the Kress Collection, that is the paintings which had passed through the Foundation's hands, numbered about 1,500 paintings of which 416 were donated to the National Gallery of Art.

The importance of the Kress Collection is not simply statistical. In the space of about thirty-five years it acquired and distributed a surprisingly large number of significant works of art. Looking through the present catalogue, which deals with Italian paintings before 1500, we find the Duccio "Calling of Saints Peter and Andrew" from the Benson collection, a Madonna and a polyptych from the Giotto workshop, at Washington and Raleigh respectively, the "Annunciatory Angel" by Simone Martini from the Harewood collection, a Madonna by Gentile da Fabriano and a predella panel from the Quaratesi altarpiece, a magnificent series of Ferrarese paintings headed by the Bentivoglio portraits from the Timbal collection, the splendid circular "Adoration of the Magi" by Fra Filippo Lippi from the Cook collection, the beautiful Domenico Veneziano "Madonna" from Edgworthstown and two small panels from the same artist's Santa Lucia altarpiece, the Gozzoli "Dance of Salome", the Filippino Lippi "Pieta", again from the Benson collection, Sassetta's "Meeting of St. Anthony the Abbot and St. Paul the Hermit" from the Allendale collection, and the Rapolano altarpiece of Neroccio.

Broadly speaking, the strength of the collection lies in the works bought from established collections whose contents had been chosen with discrimination—the names of the Benson, Cook, Goldman, Platt and Lehman collections come especially to mind—and its weakness lies in the vast quantity of minor paintings procured in Italy. Though it includes great pictures, the foundation from the first seems to have exalted quantity at the expense of quality and the importance of condition in primitive paintings appears not to have been fully understood. The new catalogue is open to some criticism on the latter point; the "summary condition reports kindly drawn up by the Kress Foundation's Conservator, Professor Mario Modestini" are always inadequate, sometimes evasive, and occasionally wrong. A fair specimen of the style of the reports is provided by the note on Gentile da Fabriano's "Miracle of St. Nicholas": "Good condition; yellow varnish and unnecessary restorations; needs cleaning."

All collections of recent formation are disproportionately difficult to catalogue, and none more so than the Kress Collection, pictures for which were purchased only when fortified by multiple certificates (or "ms. opinions" as they are here termed). With almost every painting there is thus a body of received opinion through which the cataloguer must thread his way. It says much for Mrs. Shapley's integrity and commonsense that she performs this task successfully. If it scarcely ever transpires that any painting has been, in the full sense, restudied afresh, whether does it appear that the intention is to buttress a demonstrably fallacious view. In this respect the volume is greatly superior to the many sectional catalogues that have preceded it. The nature of the problem can be judged (to take one instance only) from a provincial Tuscan Madonna at Ponce (Puerto Rico), which has been variously and wrongly ascribed to Biagio d'Antonio and the Master of San Miniato. The new entry correctly observes that it "exhibits such independent figure types as to recommend cataloguing it for the present as anonymous", but continues: "An attribution to either Biagio d'Antonio or the Master of San Miniato cannot be far wrong." If this means anything, it is that Mrs. Shapley has sized up the picture rightly, but has felt compelled to genuflect to those wretched certificates. No doubt in the future, when the vendors and purchasers and experts and cleaners involved in this colossal enterprise are dead, the pictures in the collection will be recatalogued, in the light of firm convictions about attribution, with complete, not partial, objectivity. Meanwhile we must be thankful for the present volume, in which the essential data on the pedigree and attributional vicissitudes of the paintings in the Kress Collection are clearly stated and all the pictures are reproduced.

VAN DYCK CHEZ RUBENS

MICHAEL JAFFÉ: *Van Dyck's Antwerp Sketchbook.* Volume I: 316pp. 171 plates. Volume II: 290pp. 91 plates. Macdonald. £35.

André-Charles Boulle, perhaps the greatest of all French furniture-makers, was an impassioned art-collector. On more than one occasion his over-lavish expenditure on works of art brought him to the verge of bankruptcy from which only Louis XIV's personal intervention with his creditors saved him. In the early hours of August 30, 1720, a disastrous fire broke out in the adjacent atelier in the Louvre and quickly extended to his apartments. By the time help arrived the flames were so fierce that the agonized collector saw himself obliged, in his own words, "d'abandonner aux flammes ce qu'il y avait de meilleur en dessins, estampes, médailles anciennes et modernes et autres curiosités". Among the works of art lost, valued at 208,370 *livres*, there were quantities of drawings by the greatest masters, Michelangelo, Raphael, Correggio and Stefano della Bella amongst them. One of the aged craftsman's most precious possessions was a pocket-book kept by Rubens in which the artist had made notes on a variety of matters useful to him in his career as a painter—technical questions, aesthetics, architecture, classical sculpture, costume notes and the like, all lavishly illustrated with his own drawings.

Although this note-book (already celebrated from descriptions by Bellori and Van Mander) was alleged to have perished totally, books in presses, as the author of this work remarks, burn slowly even in the fiercest of fires. The fact that one or two sheets coming from the book appear to have survived, either singed at the edges or cut down, encouraged Mr. Jaffé to search for more survivals as part of the researches on Rubens in which he is engaged. As a result of a nineteenth-century reference to a book of this nature in a binding embellished with ducal crowns and to certain other clues, he visited Chatsworth, a great storehouse of old master drawings since the early eighteenth century, and where a somewhat similar note-book kept by Van Dyck during his Italian travels had been formed as one of the glories of the collection since the early eighteenth century. To help him in his search he armed himself with a partial transcript of the Rubens note-book, prepared before Boulle had acquired it, and purchased in mid-eighteenth century by an Englishman soldiering in the Netherlands (a book briefly described by Mr. Jaffé in a letter to *The Times Literary Supplement* of October 29, 1954). His quest for the Rubens sketch-book proved abortive but he lighted on something of almost equal artistic interest, a similar book which had been kept by the young Van Dyck during the years when he was training in Rubens's studio. This second sketch-book turned out to be a sort of pocket *vade-mecum* filled likewise by the precociously gifted young painter with hasty records of anything which he felt might prove of service to him in his future career, then envisaged as that of a history painter rather than a portraitist, and it incorporated fragmentary transcriptions from Rubens's own notebook.

The precious document seems to have been almost totally overlooked before the present century. Since 1900 it has been casually condemned as apochryphal by one or two writers on Van Dyck (one at least of whom had never seen it), and attributed to a certain Daniel Van den Dyck, a later and quite inferior painter. When, however, it was shown at the Van Dyck exhibition at Nottingham in 1960, those few informed scholars who saw it had no serious doubts about its authenticity. It includes, for instance, sketches for Van Dyck's early works, and, even to a lay eye, there are numerous points of similarity to the far better-known Italian sketch-book whose authenticity is unquestioned (it passed from the Chatsworth to the British Museum in part settlement of the late Duke's estate). The book is, moreover, signed with Van Dyck's paraph A V D.

In the second of the two volumes under review, this Van Dyck note-book is reproduced full-size and complete, in something like facsimile. This is accompanied by an elaborate discussion of the texts and sources to which it relates. In the first volume the author traces the note-book's history. This is particularly interesting for both it and the Italian note-book appear to have been stolen from Chatsworth in the late eighteenth century, their absence remaining unnoticed until shortly before they were amicably recovered from the late Sir Herbert Cook soon after 1900. In addition Mr. Jaffé deploys his learning on a very far-ranging commentary in which he dwells at the greatest length on its relationship to the lost Rubens note-book, the search for which first brought the Van Dyck book to his attention. Much matter of high interest to Rubens scholars emerges from this, but the true value of the book lies in its addition to our knowledge of Van Dyck's development at the beginning of his career. Hitherto little has been known about the artist's early evolution as a draughtsman. The sketch-book provides a greater wealth of documentation on this crucial period than exists for any other young artist of comparable importance.

On this account alone it is most valuable to have the sketch-book reproduced in full even apart from Mr. Jaffé's extremely elaborate commentary. The only complaint is that, following the fashion of today, it has been produced in a quite unnecessarily ponderous fashion. The paper is over-heavy, the pages almost double the size needed to produce a facsimile. When, in 1940, Gert Adriani reproduced the whole of the rather longer and even more important Italian sketch-book of Van Dyck (like the present book it was still at Chatsworth), his Viennese publishers managed to include text and facsimile adequately in a book, no bigger than a novel, that could be easily held in the hand for reading. With the present heavy tomes this is quite impossible. As a result the reader is tempted to skip the important task of cross-referring from commentary to plates, especially when these are in different volumes. Mr. Jaffé mentions that a new edition of the Italian sketch-book is in preparation. It is greatly to be hoped that its publisher will consider producing it in a more easily handled form.

David Piper
TRIAL BY BATTLE
A reissue of an 'exceptionally fine novel...I know of no better modern book about war' FRANK KERMODE
'Brilliantly observed...conveys a feeling for combat together with a certain tenderness and compassion' SUNDAY TELEGRAPH 21s

ALISTER HARDY
THE DIVINE FLAME
Lucidly examines the role of human spiritual feelings in the natural system. Successor to *The Living Stream*, the first part of his Gifford Lectures. 30s

LORD BEAVERBROOK
His classic trilogy reissued
POLITICIANS AND THE WAR 1914-16 45s
MEN AND POWER 1917-18 45s
THE DECLINE AND FALL OF LLOYD GEORGE 1921-22 36s
'His fame as a historian is secure' SIR PHILIP MAGNUS

COMPANION GUIDE SERIES
Ideal for book-token buying: volumes include
LONDON, ROME, VENICE, FLORENCE, PARIS, SOUTH OF FRANCE, THE GREEK ISLANDS

Anthony Naumann
NOW HAS MY SUMMER
Verse of personal distinction...memorable, passionate' RICHARD CHURCH, COUNTRY LIFE 13s 6d

COLLINS

Fiction

WATERY MUSE

MARGUERITE DURAS: *The Sailor from Gibraltar.* Translated by Barbara Bray. 318pp. Calder and Boyars. 35s.

Jeanne Moreau's face on the dust-jacket shows that this good translation has been timed to become the book of the film. *Le Marin de Gibraltar* first appeared in 1952, and, like many another French novel of its decade, it has a lot of *Sartre resartus* about it. Among the points which Mme. Duras makes are that to be free we must abandon the comforts of our essentialist habits, and that to tell stories we need to be obsessed. The narrator of her novel is a tourist in Tuscany when it opens, and the *mauvaise foi* soon begins to drip from his brow like sweat in the August sun. In quick succession he gives up his job, his mistress and *terra firma*, gaining in authenticity all the while. Instead of copying out statistics in a government office he will inevitably write a novel, and instead of going back to France with earnest, optimistic Jacqueline, he will put out to sea with Anna, a rich and desirable widow, with a gleaming white yacht.

There is a large element of parody in *The Sailor from Gibraltar*. The narrator's ambition is to write an "American" novel about his experiences, which means that there are tycoons, whisky and occasional sly genuflections in the direction of Ernest Hemingway. Anna, the barmaid turned millionairess, is an archetype of the film-fed imagination, as is her phantom lover, the sailor of the title, whom she pursues tirelessly round the world's waterfronts. He too had once emerged from the waters, a murderer and a deserter from the Foreign Legion. He is not a man but a motive, a chimerical state of grace that the free mind is doomed to pursue. All those who travel on Anna's yacht, and none of them seems able to remain long ashore, end up telling fanciful stories, like the one we are reading: Anna herself is little more than a watery and wealthy muse. Waiting to be teased out from the fragile and not quite serious record of her obsession is a sad equation between art and a lost innocence.

BRUM BUMS

PATRICK HALL: *The Harp that Once.* 220pp. Heinemann. 21s.

The Harp that Once is a vigorous and athletically written variant of *Room at the Top*. If its tautness is welcome, so too is its exploration of a new setting for this kind of novel, the Brummagem Irish. Philip Marler is a highly successful "new man" in the upper executive reaches of the Grenfell Group. With his £10,000 bungalow, Jaguar, and unsatisfactory but beautiful and county wife, he seems wholly freed from his Brummagem origins. The sudden death of his father Joe in a pub brawl, however, brings Marler to a re-assessment of himself. The violence which has taken him to the top is a dehumanized and highly directed example of the raw violence which killed his father.

Returning to bury Joe, Marler finds himself once more under the compulsion of the local code which demands that he should pay back in kind the unprovoked assault on his father. (The police have been unable to bring a case because Joe had a weak heart, and might have died from that rather than any blow.) Marler obeys the demands of the code—but disastrously.

What makes the novel worth noticing is its vivid realization of Marler's Birmingham background, and the convincing inside picture of his life in the Grenfell Group. In this last respect *The Harp that Once* covers with unusual authority territory which is too often fudged either by ignorance or sentimental notions of power. The scenes set in the Group's offices and board meeting are certainly far more interesting than the parallel scenes in *Room at the Top*; Mr. Hall knows something of James Gould Cozzens's ability to invest the workings of a large organization with life and drama.

CHILD'S PLAY

A.S. BYATT: *The Game.* 286pp. Chatto and Windus. 25s.

"We have got to find a way of *living* in a world that eats and destroys and pays nothing back. . . ." The problems of Cassandra and Julia Corbett, the heroines of Mrs. Byatt's novel, come into the domain of moral philosophy. One solution, it seems, is to recreate life giving it the direction and shape it customarily lacks. Their story is encompassed between two fictions—a Brontëan game of medieval battles and romance which they devised as children and, later on, a novel in which Julia attempts to capture her sister's life.

The illusion of omnipotence which games like these offer is clearly full of danger. When we meet the sisters, Cassandra is an English don, consciously shut off from contemporary life in the world of medieval romances, and Julia a successful writer of domestic novels which batten on her family and friends. One manipulates a fantasy world, the other the people round her: adults' versions of the childhood game. However, playing games also has a positive aspect in ritualizing the fierce rivalry between the sisters. When they bring their feelings into the open the effects are disastrous.

In adolescence they both loved a young man called Simon; they continued to love him when he disappeared from their lives; and they love him again now. He reappears first in a television programme in which, from the banks of the Amazon, he lectures on the snake, while preaching the need to relate body and mind, and later he returns in person. An ambiguous figure on whom others project their need for ulterior significance, he is the object of the sisters' rivalry and the focus of their aspirations.

Mrs. Byatt's protagonists have not enough substance to carry their philosophical load. Only Cassandra has the weight to at least command respect. Formidable, grotesque and extremely vulnerable, she stands out as the novel's most real character. The author unfortunately shares her heroines' tendency to manipulate; and *The Game* suffers from a suffocating design of symbols, patterns and complementary characters. Although it is a work of intelligence, full of illuminating comment and perceptive observation which carry it quite out of the ordinary, the total effect is of artifice. As with the later novels of Iris Murdoch (the influence is unmistakable) one is frequently dazzled, less often convinced. *The Game* is more sophisticated than Mrs. Byatt's first novel, but lacks its vitality. Worlds are not made, they grow: here there is not enough air for growth.

BRAVE OLD WORLD

REYNOLDS PRICE: *A Generous Man.* 275pp. Chatto and Windus. 21s.

In *A Generous Man* we are in North Carolina, as we were in Mr. Reynolds Price's admirable first novel *A Long and Happy Life*. The time is vaguely the present, but the America which he powerfully evokes is altogether unglittering and unsophisticated. A brooding peace and a timeless primitiveness reign; Milo, the main character, a boy of nearly sixteen, walks the dirt roads barefoot, with *Uncle Tom's Cabin* bounding his horizon on the one side, and on the other the too intrusive shade of William Faulkner.

And not only is Mr. Price faithful to his region. He sticks also to the same family, the Mustians, laborious farmers of eight acres of tobacco. In *A Long and Happy Life* it was the girl Rosacoke who played the lead. Now her brother Milo, in the space of thirty-six hours or so, is made to execute some startling leaps across the frontiers that keep manhood and boyhood apart.

The action, backward-looking and Ibsenish, is crowded. A python escaped from a travelling circus is hunted; a half-wit younger Mustian accompanied by a favourite dog suspected of rabies are also footloose in the woods; the circus-woman Selma turns out to have, from long time past, strong local connexions, while her daughter and Milo establish swift, tenderly realized sexual relations in the present; the sheriff supervising the search-party has a wife he cannot satisfy and Milo—there are stallion qualities in this youngster—finds time to satisfy her as well as the girl.

Mr. Price remains beyond question a most talented writer. Yet after his debut *A Generous Man* must come as a disappointment. The writing, here still at its best conveying a Miranda-ish wonder at all the sensuous marvels of the world, has none the less developed mannerisms; and both characters and fable have had loaded on to them a greater weight of significance than they are able to bear.

A CUBAN CONSCIENCE

LUIS RICARDO ALONSO: *Territorio Libre.* Translated by Alan Brown. 266pp. Peter Owen. 32s. 6d.

Territorio Libre is a passionate, deeply involved indictment of the Cuban revolution written by a former close friend of Fidel Castro who fought with Castro's guerrilla movement from its first foray on July 26, 1953. Dr. Alonso was, as ambassador in London, an official of Castro's regime until 1965. His novel is the story of a disillusioned Government official who becomes involved in a plot to free political prisoners, and who is informed on by his resolutely Maoist wife.

Dr. Alonso's reaction to the Cuban revolution is typical of that of many Latin American social democrats, who often tend to be more violently anti-Communist than even their conservative rivals; it is the typical reaction also of the middle class to ruthless "proletarian" totalitarianism. But his novel is certainly of documentary value, derived as it is from first-hand experience. Its most impressive and plausible theme is that revolution was wrested from the hands of those who made it with their blood and was handed over to Communist Party hacks who often collaborated with Batista. The selfless idealism of mountain hideouts has been relinquished to party schemers, the role of the *Gran Lider* himself betraying a personality perplexingly split between idealism and cynical calculation.

The novel's chaotic picture of mismanagement, bankruptcy and corruption may be true to a great extent, but Dr. Alonso oversimplifies its causes, and the hysterically discriminatory actions of the United States as early as 1959 are ignored. Enforced collectivization is seen from the point of view not of the mass of peasants who scrounged a living from three months' work during the sugar cane harvest, but from that of improbably romantic owners of smallholdings, heroic "pioneers". When a priest speaks up in support of the revolution, he turns out to be a drunken lecher. If, unlike Batista's, Castro's secret police do not "put eyes out or burn testicles", it is, according to Dr. Alonso, because they are more subtle.

DIGGING

PAUL RITCHIE: *The Protagonist.* 219pp. Calder and Boyars. 30s.

The conception of saintly stranger exploring a sordid lodging house is at least as old as Gissing's *The Town Traveller*. Mr. Ritchie has chosen what is evidently intended to be a northern industrial background for his up-to-date version of this theme; and his characters are as grey as the atmosphere. There is some attempt to infuse a Graham Greene-like sense of sex and sin but all this really amounts to is that Honey, the self-anointed stranger, recalls that "As a howling baby his Aunt Hannah brought him rest by toying with his penis. She had been a good, virgin woman. And he had grown up to be a sensual, tortured child."

FICTION

John Galsworthy
The Forsyte Saga
John Galsworthy's trilogy, now being serialized on BBC TV is available in one superb volume.
783 pages 30s

Pamela Frankau
Over the Mountains
'A fine novel finely conceived and told with a rare irony and with real insight.' Richard Lister, Evening Standard 30s

Doris Leslie
The Sceptre and the Rose
25s January 23

Patrick Hall
The Harp that Once
'Much less pretentious than "Room at the Top" but it has something of the same aggressive force.' Observer 21s

Robert Wade
The Stroke of Seven
30s January 23

Tony Gray
The Real Professionals
January 30 25s

Robert Lait
Mrs Hardwick's Private War
25s January 23

S. A. Konadu
A Woman in Her Prime
18s January 30

Margaret Trouncer
Eleanor: The Two Marriages of a Queen
25s

GENERAL

Mary Lee Settle
All the Brave Promises
The Memories of Aircraftwoman 2nd Class 2146391
In 1942, Mary Lee Settle volunteered as an ordinary aircraftwoman in the WAAF. This is the moving story of her experiences.
21s

Mario Tobino
The Underground
'A sound, well-built novel with the old-fashioned skill.' The Times Literary Supplement 42s

SPORT

Allen Wade
The F. A. Guide to Training and Coaching
25s Illustrated January 23

Ivan C. Karp
Doobie Doo
'A funny moral-immoral tale of life and times in an American city.' The Times Literary Supplement 21s

RE-ISSUES

W. Somerset Maugham
Up at the Villa
18s

Johnny Morgan
Involved
'Plenty of action' Sunday Times 21s

Rosemary Mackay
The House and the Day
21s

John Steinbeck
Cannery Row
21s

HEINEMANN

THE ROAD TO SINGAPORE

MAURICE COLLIS: *Raffles.* 228pp. Faber and Faber. £2 2s.

Thomas Stamford Raffles was born on 6 July, 1781, on board the West Indiaman *Ann* (260 tons, four guns), the master of which was his father, Captain Benjamin Raffles. At the time the *Ann* was three or four days out from Jamaica on the way home to England in a convoy of some 200 vessels. The War of American Independence was at its height, the British merchantmen had to be protected against the warships both of the revolted colonists and their allies, the French and the Dutch. That same year in October the English army surrendered at Yorktown. American independence was won. Thus the birth of Raffles, destined to open the Far East to Britain, coincided with the close of her western dominion.

These opening sentences of Mr. Collis's excellent biography of Raffles well illustrate his method. The story is carefully, clearly, elegantly told, but it is presented in its setting. We are given what is relevant of the circumstances, we are never left uncertain of what year it is, what were the social, physical, historical conditions of the episodes of Raffles's career. The man is portrayed in the round, and in a manner which will certainly lend to a more general understanding of his life and achievements than has been possible before, although the author claims to have added but little to what is known. This is a book which, at a time when the British position in the Orient is once more in question, should be widely read.

The *Ann* was a slave ship. Raffles grew up as the great agitation against slavery was rising, and ended his life the friend and neighbour of William Wilberforce. Humanism informed his work in the east and was one of the causes of friction between himself and the East India Company directors, for whom charity began and ended at home. He entered East India House as a clerk at the age of fourteen when his father could no longer afford to keep him in school. The death of his father two years later left the boy's salary of £70 a year as the sole support of his mother and five sisters. Such responsibility could not but stimulate ambition. A natural student, Raffles laboured to educate himself in his leisure hours, and " found that he was able to grasp by his unaided efforts what boys of his age had to have drilled into them ". His assiduity and superior understanding won him at the age of twenty-four the chance of a lifetime.

The Napoleonic Wars were in full swing. Napoleon, through his Dutch allies, was master of what is now Indonesia and was threatening Britain's trade with China. To counter this, the East India Company decided to strengthen the outpost of Penang as an intermediate port of call between Calcutta and Canton. Raffles, whose brilliance had been recognized by his seniors, was chosen for a high position in the enlarged administration, with a salary of £1,500. He married a thirty-four-year-old widow who turned out to be ideally suited to his new career and in 1805 set out for Penang in the entourage of the new governor, learning Malay during the voyage.

Few of Raffles's contemporaries knew Malay. Even fewer had his taste for oriental studies and his sympathetic interest in the people around him. So able did he show himself in Penang that in 1807 at the age of twenty-six he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Governor. The war against Napoleon raged on. Three years later Raffles went to Calcutta to meet Lord Minto, whose main preoccupation as Governor-General of India was for the moment how to wrest Java from French and Dutch control. Raffles was the man with ideas. He reached a warm understanding with Minto, became his chief instrument for the conquest of Java in 1811, and remained as Lieutenant-Governor.

Both Minto and Raffles realized that when the war with the French was over, Java would almost inevitably go back to the Dutch for reasons of European politics. They found this the more reason to do quickly what good was possible. The Dutch had ruled the island under what was called the mercantile system, the method of economic exploitation against which the American colonies had revolted thirty years earlier. The more liberal land revenue system which Raffles instituted with the agreement of most of the remaining Dutch officials was immediately more expensive but sounder in the long run. Unhappily there was to be no long run in Java. The East India Company had taken it on unwillingly and saw no reason to spend money there. They were only too ready to listen to frivolous accusations of maladministration against Raffles. When the case came to a head in Calcutta, Minto had gone and the new Governor-General, Lord Moira, later the Marquess of Hastings, otherwise an able and fair-minded man, was perhaps suspicious of his predecessor's favourite. Prejudice allied itself with indifference and Raffles was eventually superseded in March, 1816, a few months before Java was returned to the Dutch.

Mrs. Raffles had died in 1814. Raffles's own health was showing signs of his eleven unrelieved years in an equatorial climate and he decided to take leave at home. Here his public reputation stood as high as his credit with the East India Company was low. His *History of Java* was published in April, 1817, and he was knighted in the following month by the Prince Regent, who warmly praised his work in the island. During the months of popularity and public recognition that followed Raffles met Canning, who was then the Minister directly responsible for East India Company affairs, and was invited to submit his views on how to secure British interests in the East Indian archipelago.

Raffles shared the widely held opinion that the Dutch would use their restored colonial position to exclude the British from the area and hamper their trade with China. The British at Penang and at Bencoolen, their post on the south-western coast of Sumatra, were too far from the Dutch centre in Java to be able to defend their interests. There should be a third station at the eastern exit of the Straits of Malacca, so situated that it would frustrate Dutch plans against British commerce. Raffles, with his new wife, returned to the east as Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen in March, 1818. He had no authority to carry out what he had recommended. He had, however, been given to understand that " it was with the wish of the authorities in England that I should check Dutch influence from extending beyond its true bounds ".

It is difficult even today for a government that does not know its mind to control a commander of proconsul who does. Raffles seems to have had no doubt about what, as a matter of urgency, he must do. At Calcutta in the autumn of 1818 he was reconciled with Lord Hastings, whom he found much perturbed at the rising insolence of the Dutch, and obtained from him authority to found the post he had recommended at the eastern end of the Malacca Straits. It was to be at Rhio, or if that had already been occupied by the Dutch, at the southern tip of the Sultanate of Johore. Raffles had in fact already set his heart on the site of the ancient city of Singapore, and on January 28, 1819, having found Rhio occupied, he cast anchor there.

So far it may seem that Raffles was covered by Hastings's instructions. But it had been clearly understood that there must be no risk of a collision with the Dutch. Now Singapore belonged to the Johore sultanate. Although the Dutch had never landed at Singapore, the Sultan of Johore had received Dutch recognition. He was therefore unlikely to agree to a British settlement. Raffles learnt, however, that there had recently been a succession dispute and that the actual ruler of Johore had usurped the rights of his elder brother. He sent for the elder brother, proclaimed him Sultan and obtained the concession he sought. Singapore was founded, a garrison established, a Resident appointed and orders and instructions of all kinds for the new post were drawn up. The whole business took a week.

It was inevitable that the Dutch would protest but Raffles was confident that they would do no more than that. He was right. The stroke found great favour in commercial Calcutta and Hastings decided to support it. By the time the East India Company could react, Singapore was a going concern; the directors prudently abstained from annulling Raffles's action, but they never forgave him and six years later, at a time when the place was bringing them millions, reclaimed from his widow the few thousands he had spent on it.

As early as January, 1820, [illegible] showing signs of the [illegible] tumour that killed him in 1826. In Bencoolen he lost his three children in a period of six [illegible]. In 1822 he sent in his resignation; it was long before a reply could arrive and by then a new blow had died.

At long last in February, 1823, Raffles and his wife embarked for home, only to have the ship [illegible] under their feet and to lose [illegible] they possessed, the collections of [illegible] ments, research of years. When [illegible] reached England in August, he was forty-three and had less than [illegible] years to live. The East India Company refused him any pension, [illegible] acknowledged his services, and [illegible] from compensating him for [illegible] charged him a total of £22,000 [illegible] advances of salary and [illegible] drawn many years earlier and disallowed. His meanness to [illegible] was " hardly to be paralleled in history ". The King, whose [illegible] Prince Regent had been [illegible] that of his daughter, the [illegible] Charlotte, now deceased, [illegible] come to the rescue. Yet in [illegible] illness allowed, Raffles's last [illegible] were not unhappy. He founded [illegible] London zoo, added to his [illegible] reputation, enjoyed the society of [illegible] friends. There was little [illegible] life ending unfulfilled at the [illegible] forty-five. Mr. Collis considers [illegible] in his last paragraph:

> What more was there to [illegible] could he do to surpass what he had done? He had opened the door, had pointed to the path, he had provided the idea, he had performed the act. Singapore stood. What was necessary? Born a giant, it was enough to come along by [illegible] powerful were the dynamic forces it unleashed that, had Raffles [illegible] could have done little more than [illegible] it grow at its own astounding pace. The stage was set for Europe's decision into East Asia. Old Asia [illegible] disappear, a new Asia to be [illegible] Asia of the modern world. [illegible] the forces which Raffles set in motion [illegible] founding Singapore.

KIPLING WAS HERE

LOUIS L. CORNELL: *Kipling in India.* 224pp. Macmillan. 30s.
J. I. M. STEWART: *Rudyard Kipling.* 190pp. Gollancz. 28s.

Nothing is so true as Henry James's comment on Kipling, that he had genius as distinct from fine intelligence. The genius enthrals; the failures of intelligence constantly infuriate, and, indeed, have infuriated critics to such an extent that (as with Dickens, of whom the same could be said) his " down " period entailed an unduly deep and prolonged trough of contempt and still bedevils the tardily awakening recognition of his worth. It is from fury and frustration at the dichotomy that for Kipling studies biography is still too often the first and not the last recourse of the critic. After Professor Carrington's biography of 1955, which was followed in 1959 by Professor Tompkins's admirable *The Art of Rudyard Kipling*, we might have hoped that sufficient groundwork has been laid for deeper exploration of the works *per se*, and occasionally, as with Professor Bodelsen's recent studies of the later stories, such explorations do occur.

But in general academic calm is not yet attained, and there is, as Louis L. Cornell writes in his preface, a tendency for each newcomer to write as if no one had ever read or written about Kipling before.

> So far as purely literary criticism goes, much of Professor Cornell's book on Kipling's early years falls into the loving-amateur category. Though it has an impressive bibliography, major insights are lacking, and there are some almost perverse omissions. For instance, in discussing the influence of French writers on Kipling's early work, he ignores Professor Carrington's categorical statement that *The Story of the Gadsbys* derives from Gyp's *Autour du Mariage*, as he ignores Professor Carrington on other sources for the early work, and even on the influence of Walter Besant's novel *All in a Garden Fair* on Kipling in 1886. Yet throughout he relies heavily on Professor Carrington's biography, as, indeed, he must.

The principal value of Professor Cornell's book is referential rather than interpretative. It is useful to have a chronological account of the early publications set in detail against Kipling's life, and especially useful to have the appendixes. There is a chronological list of Kipling's writings as they appeared in print between October, 1882, and March, 1889 (marred only by the ugliness of what we are told is " the Chandler *Summary* in using all capitals for PROSE TITLES "); a valuable account of the Garrard notebooks—we still know too little about this relationship; and a third appendix on Kipling's uncollected newspaper writings of the period, with comments on the possible authenticity of the dubious anonymous pieces. Here Professor Cornell's suggestion that articles signed " Nick " were by Lockwood Kipling, those signed " Nickson " by his son, has the ring of truth.

Mr. Stewart's book is slighter but more comprehensive, surveying—necessarily briefly—the corpus in relation to the life. Though much is too superficially treated and much is omitted, there are some useful insights, such as the extent to which Kipling's own historic past has been " metagrobolized " by his own writings, so that independent evidence is, with the best will in the world, lacking, such witness looking to Kipling's writings rather than to his own experience. This book provides a useful introduction to Kipling for those who might find Professor Tompkins's book daunting academic, but for those for whom introductions are no longer needed is pleasures are rather those of reading about the familiar than of deeper exploration.

The Yorkshire Post

BOOK OF THE YEAR



Rebecca West
The Birds Fall Down

Now Reprinting MACMILLAN 30s

SCAPEGOAT OF GALLIPOLI

IAN B. M. HAMILTON: *The Happy Warrior.* The Life of General Sir Ian Hamilton by his Nephew. 487pp. Cassell. £2 10s.

The life-span which is the subject of this biography began before the close of the war in the Crimea and went on until two years after the end of the Second World War. Sir Ian Hamilton was born in the Ionian Islands during the British occupation and, as soon as he was old enough, was to be found near the centre of most of the events, great and small, which made up the British Army's cavalcade through the second half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. He fought with distinction in the Second Afghan War at Majuba, in the Gordon Relief Expedition, in Burma, on the North-West Frontier of India, again in South Africa at Elandslaagte, Ladysmith and in Lord Roberts's march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria; he attended the Russo-Japanese War as an official observer and ended his active career in charge of the Dardanelles expedition. Consequently his biography affords a remarkably good opportunity, of which the author avails himself with skill and fidelity, to see in perspective a long and colourful vista of British military history.

Mr. Ian Hamilton has also rendered a special service by drawing a firm picture of his uncle's character and, without the aid of whitewash, rescuing it from the obloquy which the role of scapegoat for Gallipoli brought to it. Hamilton's two outstanding attributes were his unshakable loyalty to his immediate superior and to those who served under him, and a professional vision which was rare enough among so many of his civilian and military contemporaries. Hamilton was indeed a happy warrior and, until Gallipoli, he had a full share of that element of luck which is the prerequisite for success on the battlefield. But if fortune had often smiled, in doing so she had made him some enemies from among the envious and at times he came up against immovable and obtuse obstruction from above. Twice he was recommended for the Victoria Cross. The first time, for Majuba, the recommendation was refused on the grounds that he was too young and would have plenty more chances. On the second occasion, at Elandslaagte, eighteen years later, it might be said that the recommendation was refused because he was too old since it was then considered an undesirable precedent to make an award to a general officer. But these things had not the slightest damping effect on his enthusiasm for the profession of arms or on his loyalties.

Those who recall *A Staff Officer's Scrap Book* will find Mr. Hamilton's chapter on Manchuria of great interest. For all Sir Ian's enthusiasm for his Japanese allies, and his sincere and successful camaraderie with the Japanese field commanders, he was not for a moment blinded to the possibilities which the future held. Writing in his diary, he remarked that

> The Japs are splendid allies to us so long as we are splendid allies to them. . . . And if our Army and Navy were not worth being allied with, then we might beg for a renewal in vain. Splendid allies, brave soldiers, useful partners, but don't lose your heart to them, for that article does not enter into their side of the bargain.

When 1914 was reached the world of those who had fought at Majuba, at Kabul and at Kandahar, and who had filled in the interim periods with shooting in Kashmir, or at Simla, or on long leave at home, came to a shattering end. For Hamilton, however, there was no break in the continuity of his military existence since his vision was always roving ahead. He had foreseen the circumstances in which the next war would be fought and had them confirmed by his experiences in Manchuria.

Not unnaturally Mr. Hamilton devotes the largest proportion of his space to Gallipoli and it is an excellent account. This should have been the crowning laurel of a great career, but at the crucial moment fortune deserted Sir Ian. He must surely have realized this when, on March 12, 1915, Kitchener sent for him, looking up from his writing table just long enough to say " We are sending a military force to support the fleet now at the Dardanelles, and you are to have command ". There were no plans, no maps, virtually no information and certainly no intelligence worth the name. Anyone reading the written instructions which Hamilton received from Kitchener the next day could hardly have been sanguine, and Hamilton wrote to his wife " I can only try my level best ". Among other things he was now caught up in the quarrel between the Westerners and the Easterners, with all its dangerous political undertones. The rest of this sad and frustrating story is well known; all chance of surprising the Turks had long since vanished; troops for the undertaking were largely undertrained, below establishment and dispatched to the Dardanelles piecemeal; reinforcements and battle replacements, gun ammunition and vital supplies were woefully short. There was some classic fiddling. Divisions, which were sent later to enlarge the force, were, it appears, cunningly reported by the War Office to the War Cabinet also as battle replacements. Hamilton's loyalty to Kitchener, perhaps wrongly on this occasion, stifled his complaints, and the loyalty which he always showed to his subordinate commanders prevented him from removing them, a course which alone could have overcome Stopford's tragic inertia. Hamilton had inevitably to become the scapegoat and he bore it with his habitual dignity and lack of bitterness.

This is an extremely good, refreshing and welcome biography of a highly intelligent, sensitive and likeable soldier. Mr. Hamilton derives his information from a mass of letters, diaries and other writings which describe events as they were seen at the time and not as they appear in the dress of afterthought, coloured perhaps by other people's views and interests. Sir Ian Hamilton's story is well known; all chance of surprising the Turks had long since vanished; troops for the undertaking were largely undertrained, below establishment and dispatched to the Dardanelles piecemeal; reinforcements and battle replacements, gun ammunition and vital supplies were woefully short. There was some

KEEPING THE PEACE

CARL VON HORN: *Soldiering for Peace.* 372pp. Cassell. £2 10s.

The Swedes are a most useful people. Domestically, we look upon them as a kind of democratic Utopia. Whenever we have social, economic or industrial problems to solve, our first recourse is to send a delegation to Sweden to see how much better they do things there. Internationally, we use Sweden as a kind of Ombudsman. When an impartial umpire is needed to help out the United Nations, a Swede is commonly the first choice. In both roles their reputation for efficiency and reliability has long been legendary. It is true that the Utopian image does not always stand very close inspection. Even the fame of Swedish arbitration may be a little tarnished after the publication of General von Horn's memoirs.

Certainly he had a most frustrating and unenviable task as military commander of U.N. forces, first in Palestine, then in the Congo, then in Palestine again, and finally in the Yemen. The calamitous events in all three countries are well known, at least in their external manifestations, and General von Horn does not attempt to elaborate them afresh. His story is concerned rather with the internal relations within his U.N. missions, and the undisclosed aspects of their relations with the contending parties in each country. It is difficult to say which makes the more disagreeable reading. General von Horn found himself at loggerheads with many of his superiors and senior colleagues, including Hammarskjöld and Dr. Ralph Bunche, not to mention the tiresome consuls and administrators from India, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia with whom he was expected to collaborate. He also formed the strongest antipathy to the Israelis—particularly Ben Gurion and Mrs. Meir—and to the pro-Lumumba faction of the Congolese; and he preferred the Royalists to the Republicans in the Yemen. Although he insists that he began without prejudices, he certainly ended his career with opinions indistinguishable from those of an old-fashioned imperialist.

The sad story of the General's disillusionment is not the most important reason for reading his book. Much more important is its contribution to a study of the problem of how international peace-keeping operations should be mounted. Two defects are painfully apparent from General von Horn's experience. One is the impossibility of achieving efficient staff-work with scratch forces thrown together ad hoc from many different nationalities. The other is the lack of a clear chain of command integrating the civil and military elements in a U.N. " presence ". So far as the first is concerned, the case for a permanent military staff under U.N. control—as was laid down in the Charter, but never put into effect—seems incontrovertible. But that is different from a permanent international force in being, which is a much more doubtful proposition. On the problem of integrating the civil and military hierarchy in a peacekeeping operation General von Horn has no practical advice to offer, only lamentations about his own hard luck. It was hard indeed, but the General puts his readers' sympathy to severe strain.

V.C.s OF THE AIR

ARTHUR BISHOP: *The Courage of the Early Morning.* 206pp. Heinemann. 30s.
The Personal Diary of Major Edward " Mick " Mannock. Introduced and edited by Frederick Oughton. 221pp. Spearman. 30s.

Captain (later Air Marshal) William Avery Bishop won his V.C. for the first example in history of intrusion on an enemy airfield in June, 1917, when he shot down three enemy aircraft soon after they had taken off. He went on to build up a score of twenty-two confirmed " kills " and lived to tell the tale. Major Mannock, his contemporary, was posthumously awarded the V.C., his total of victories confirmed as being fifty (not [illegible] first as Mr. Oughton declares) although he was probably entitled to claim a dozen more. The stories of both men have been told before. These new volumes are to be explained by a promise Mr. Bishop, himself an airman, gave his father before he died in 1956, and by the discovery only three years ago of a diary Mannock kept during the early part of his active service.

They come together opportunely to show how two men of quite different temperaments could become first-class fighter pilots by concentrating on the same essentials—tactics and marksmanship. Bishop lived the full life; Mannock, handicapped by an almost blind eye and often morose to the point of melancholy, made his gestures of comradeship more by leading his pilots and making opportunities for them in the air, but both put in hours of firing practice and both took the greatest pains to secure the advantage for themselves in combat. Both were insatiable in their desire to get at the enemy.

Mr. Bishop's book is a worthy redemption of his promise. It is a complete and candid life story of a soaring individualist, as full of vitality on the ground as he was of forceful yet shrewd aggressiveness in the air.

Mannock's diary covers only the first five months of his service in France in 1917 and therefore does not take in the more spectacular part of his career, but it confirms the determined, obstinate and unconventional character of the man already described by many of his distinguished comrades. Mr. Oughton tells the rest of his story, quoting freely from that testimony.

Archaeologia Mundi: PERU
RAFAEL LARCO HOYLE
Important contribution to Peruvian archaeology by the founder of the Rafael Larco Herera Museum.
97 illus. in full colour
96 illus. in black and white

Hart's Guide to New York City
HAROLD H. HART
Fascinating, all encompassing encyclopaedic guide to New York
1340 pages 35 Full colour pages

FICTION
A Family Affair
MEL HEIMER
By the author of *West Wind*, story of a Hollywood family crackles with excitement and suspense.

Return from Yorkuto
DAVID ST. JOHN
Chillingly real, exciting story by a former GI.

Compulsion
MEYER LEVIN
New impression of the selling novel. " Wholly convincing."—*The Times Literary Supplement*

Dictionary of Inventions and Discoveries
E. F. CARTER
Muller

Rediffusion Television presents
a new weekly series on great British novelists...
scrutinised by prominent writers of today.



The Brontë Sisters by Phyllis Bentley
Jane Austen by Elizabeth Jenkins
Charles Dickens by Prof. K. J. Fielding
Anthony Trollope by Paul Johnson
Robert Louis Stevenson by Moray McLaren
Thomas Hardy by Lord David Cecil
Oscar Wilde by Prof. John Hale
D. H. Lawrence by Dr. F. R. Leavis
Aldous Huxley by Sybille Bedford
Arnold Bennett by John Braine

Best Sellers

"The 19th and early 20th century was the great age of the novel. What caused this vast outpost of brilliant fiction? What impelled the daughters of an obscure Yorkshire vicar, and a Scottish lawyer to become literary giants? Why are these British writers still avidly read by millions all over the world? Rediffusion has asked 12 experts to probe into the lives and writings of these authors. One of these experts, Sir Ifor Evans, will sum up their perennial popularity in a final programme called 'Why Best Sellers?'. The resulting series, now being shown for 13 weeks on Rediffusion London, is a fascinating study of some of the most remarkable literary figures the world has ever known. *'Best Sellers' can be seen at 11.12 on Tuesdays until January 31. Thereafter they will be shown at 10.25 on Wednesdays.*

REDIFFUSION London's *analytical* Television

SEX VERSUS SOCCER

ROBERT C. SUGGS: *Marquesan Sexual Behavior.* 251pp. Constable. 35s.

Contrary to popular belief, the exotic sexual customs of so-called "primitives" are not a central preoccupation of modern anthropologists, who are on the whole much more concerned with such less immediately appealing themes as social structure, relational and value systems, and the like. But some reputable fieldworkers are still interested in sex, and Dr. Suggs is one of them. Though he is primarily an archaeologist, and went to the Marquesan archipelago in Polynesia in that capacity, he could hardly have chosen a better place to undertake his present study. In spite of more than one hundred years of missionary repression, Marquesans are apparently still very keen on sex in all (or almost all) its forms, and on Dr. Suggs's showing they are both doughty practitioners of it and unusually uninhibited about it. He writes: "sex, in the modern Marquesas, is something of a national sport—a culturally sanctioned pastime in a culture offering few recreational opportunities". Soccer, introduced by the missionaries in the "hope that it would prove fatiguing enough to cut down on nocturnal sexual activities", did not afford an adequate substitute.

None the less Marquesans are not so forthcoming that they will divulge details of their sex lives to any inquisitive European who inquires about them, and Dr. Suggs, who evidently knows the people and the language well, used techniques of interview, observation (naturally somewhat restricted) and what he calls "conversation monitoring". As an archaeologist he employed large work gangs whose overheard conversations were mostly about sex, and this provided a rich vein of information. Though his book lacks the detailed and annotated individual case histories which must form an essential part of any adequate modern field monograph by a professional social anthropologist, it is sensibly and systematically constructed, and gives accounts of sexual activities and ideas in the contexts of pregnancy and childbirth, infancy, puberty and adolescence, and adult life. He makes good use of the quite substantial existing literature on Marquesan culture, and he indicates, so far as the evidence permits, the major points of impact of social and cultural change. There are brief appendixes on venereal and other diseases and their treatment, and a particularly interesting one (the substance of which might well have been included in the main text) on Marquesan demography. This describes, all the more effectively for its laconic tone, the tragic crushing by the Europeans of this "flamboyant but strangely fragile culture", and the dramatic reduction of the Marquesan population, which was perhaps 100,000 at the end of the eighteenth century, to its present tiny figure of just over 4,000. As elsewhere in the Pacific, this was due mainly to the combined effects of introduced diseases, depletion of resources, warfare and alcohol, not to mention the direct impact of European traders and missionaries.

A vivid if tantalizingly fragmentary picture of the relevant aspects of Marquesan culture emerges from Dr. Suggs's account: the strong emphasis, still sustained, on bodily cleanliness and personal hygiene; the forms of sexual competitiveness; the wide range of permissiveness in sexual matters; the male-female opposition in traditional religion; and the curious absence of sexual motifs in traditional Marquesan art. As regards the last Dr. Suggs suggests somewhat naïvely that Marquesans have no need of sublimation, since "anything vicarious is a waste of time and effort, detracting from the really important aspect of sex life: orgasmic outlet". He does not explain why in that case they bothered with art at all, as they conspicuously did.

Dr. Suggs has written a competent field study on a delicate topic. If he had been able to put his findings more firmly in the broader context of Marquesan social and cultural life as a whole, his book might indeed have stood comparison with Malinowski's classic study, as the dust-jacket claims.

THE WORLD OF LEARNING 1966-67

The 17th edition of a comprehensive, up-to-date guide to educational, scientific and cultural organisations all over the world—universities, colleges, libraries, research institutes, museums, art galleries, learned societies and international organisations. It tells what they are and what they do. It gives the names of their principal officials, the titles of their periodical publications. It lists the professors at most of the world's leading universities, both academic and technical, with the subjects they teach. These are just a few of the details in this unique reference work.

It is as accurate, comprehensive and up to date as only a volume published every year can be. It has expanded from 520 pages in 1947 to more than 1,500 pages in 1966-67, and in so doing has kept pace with the tremendous world-wide growth of scientific research and higher education.

This book contains the names, addresses and other accurate details of nearly 6,000 universities and colleges; 5,000 libraries and museums; 7,500 learned societies and research institutes; and the names of 100,000 persons active in these organisations. There is a 90-page alphabetical index of institutions at the end of the volume.

Prospectus available.

Available end of January 1578 pages £7 10s.

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED
18 BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1

POLITICS ON THE PLAYING FIELD

JEAN MEYNAUD: *Sport et politique.* 321pp. Paris: Payot. 16fr.

The word "sport" does not figure once in the thirteen volumes of the International Bibliography of Political Science, and according to G. Magnane, whose *Sociologie du sport* was published in 1964, there is a similar neglect of the subject by sociologists. We may well agree with Jean Meynaud (a respected political scientist and authority on political pressure groups) that this is an astonishing lacuna. We may, however, also regretfully conclude that the volume under review has not gone a great way towards filling it. Even the relatively restricted subject of "sport and politics"—and one may feel that the restriction was in itself an unnecessary handicap—is treated for the most part in a conventionally descriptive way which leaves one no closer to structural-functional understanding of a striking, large-scale and worldwide modern phenomenon. The first two thirds of the book are really rather dull. However, the last 100 pages are a good deal more interesting because in them the author is concentrating on a theme which, though limited, is well documented and of considerable importance: the part played by sport in international relations.

In his concluding remarks, M. Meynaud says with some justice that the influence of sport on politics is appreciably less evident than the influence of politics on sport. If sport does in fact play any part in the formation of political attitudes, there is no hard evidence, no systematic research to prove it. Opinions on the matter are, at best, interesting hypotheses, more generally they are ideological clichés of a somewhat banal order. A major source of this ideology is to be found in the immense literature of "olympism", deriving from the founder of the Olympic Games, the Baron de Coubertin, who "wished to make of the olympic phenomenon a kind of religion, from which might spring a new aristocracy or better a new chivalry: at the base of this conception was the glorification of beauty as represented by the adult male". Many of Coubertin's ideas can be related to the educational theory of the British public schools, with their emphasis on the character-building benefits of sport.

On the day Jamaica received its independence, the Jamaican Chamber of Commerce sent a message to the British Government of which the gist was that from their earliest years Jamaicans had learnt to respect law and order on the playing field, to "play cricket" both on the field and off it. The message linked the three concepts of sportsmanship, the rule of law and parliamentary democracy. Similar notions could no doubt be found in other parts of the British Commonwealth. However, the use of sport as a means of political education seems not to have been deliberate on the part of the British Government. Like the industrial revolution, the diffusion of British sport was largely or wholly unplanned. M. Meynaud thinks it may have helped to associate the British image with the idea of fair play but points out that we have no real evidence of how far the association extended, or how far it was negatived by the counter-stereotype of *perfide Albion*.

Essential to the ideology of "olympism" is the belief that international sporting contests promote the cause of peace and "international understanding", even though since the Games were initiated the world has hardly become more peaceful. Moreover M. Meynaud reminds us of the sequel to Russian successes in the Games, when President Eisenhower charged Vice-President Nixon with the preparation of a programme to step up American olympic capacity. It is cogently argued that we are witnessing an exploitation of sport for political ends rather than an autonomous influence of sport on politics. In 1960, the Spanish government refused the national football team permission to visit Moscow for a match with the Russian team, but in 1964 the match was played in Madrid complete with Soviet anthem, in the presence of General Franco (one year after the execution of Grimau). This was linked to an economic rapprochement of some magnitude. While Polish industry built a large sugar factory near Valladolid, the shipyards of Seville produced two hulls of 11,600 tons for Poland's merchant marine.

New political possibilities are envisaged for various kinds of regional and ethnic contest—Pan-American Games, Commonwealth Games, Mediterranean Games, Pan-Arab Games, Maccabean Games (held regularly in Tel-Aviv since 1932) among others. Of particular interest was the organization at Djakarta in 1963 of Ganefo, the "Games of the New Emerging Forces". A movement also exists for the organization of a Common Market team which could compete on equal terms with America and Russia.

All in all it seems likely that sport has a conspicuous part to play in modern diplomacy, along with other kinds of "cultural" exchange. The advantage of sport lies in the immensely large public which it interests. At the same time it seems sensible to conclude, with M. Meynaud, that contacts and connexions in the field of sport develop more or less in the same rhythm as those in the political and economic field, and are unlikely to provide an independent and autonomous basis for international solidarity.

OVER AGE

D. B. BROMLEY: *The Psychology of Human Ageing.* 366pp. Penguin. 6s.

H. E. BRACEY: *In Retirement.* Pensioners in Great Britain and the United States. 295pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.

H. P. STEER; *Caring for the Elderly.* 106pp. S.P.C.K. 12s. 6d.

FRANCES MERCHANT CARP: *A Future for the Aged.* 287pp. University of Texas Press for the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. (American University Publishers Group.) £2 6s.

Dr. Bromley gives a useful and detailed account of the aging process as it affects the human body and the human mind. Broadly speaking, old age is a reasonably healthy period (until the age of seventy-five is reached some 80 per cent of all the elderly are free from chronic or irremediable illness): they are, however, as susceptible, if not more so, to acute illness as their younger contemporaries. The elimination of so many of the deaths caused by infections of all sorts among younger people has made more prominent the effects of the degenerative, killing diseases of old age. Here again to a genetic susceptibility to many of these ailments there needs to be added an appropriate environmental factor before they become effective either as an individual or a national problem; chronic bronchitis is a good example of this.

Dr. Bromley discusses at some length and with considerable insight the difficulties experienced by an ordinary working man in an ordinary job, in trying to prepare for retirement, compared with the relative ease with which this can be achieved by what may be called a professional worker engaged in "vocational" work. The increase in the number of employees engaged now in repetitive, semi-skilled work is likely to make this problem greater rather than less in the future. A large part of this book is taken up with an elaborate account of the various investigations of the mental changes associated with aging; in many constructive occupations the intellectual peak being attained before the age of forty-five. The facts disclosed here are particularly appropriate at the present time when the numbers of the elderly are increasing, and the question of the continued employment of elderly persons is much before the public. Dr. Bromley points out that older people show, if anything, an even greater range of individual differences than do younger people and he emphasizes that there will always be a clear difference between the two functions of experience and speed of reaction. Dr. Bromley gives a useful discussion of the relationship between intelligence and aging, and maximizing vigour and capacity during the (present) normal expectation.

If the former is achieved (and this will not be tomorrow, for the expectation of life at eighty has not changed greatly over the past fifty years) "it is likely that the latter will remain—perhaps becoming even more urgent".

It is a useful and interesting exercise to try to compare the lives of those living in retirement on a pension in Great Britain and in the United States. But, such is the difficulty in comparing the ways of life and the standards of living in the two countries that the exercise, however attractive, loses some of its purpose. Further, the sample chosen by Dr. Bracey for analysis and comparison is small—100 households in each country. In many ways 70 per cent of the population in the United States live a better life, by material standards, than do many pensioners in this country, especially those here who live in squalid conditions in the many slum areas which are still to be found. Young people in Great Britain have greater difficulty in obtaining accommodation separate from their parents when they wish to marry than do corresponding people in the United States. This has the effect that the elderly are not left so often or so much on their own.

Suitable housing, with all that this implies by way of friends and communication, is one of the most important elements in making the life of a pensioner enjoyable or even bearable. Here, according to Dr. Bracey, the United States are better than Great Britain. Although more than 70 per cent of all American pensioners receive a regular Social Security cheque of varying size and about 60 per cent of all such pensioners receive, in addition, some pension from their late employment, these sums do not cover the cost of ill health to the average family. The position of ill health in the United States would read rather frighteningly to the average British pensioner who pays no insurance or health premiums, once he is drawing retirement benefits, but still enjoys free hospital and private doctor service, pays no prescription charges and receives substantial dental and optical benefits.

This comparison is interesting when large and important issues are discussed; it is doubtful, as he says himself, whether the sample investigated by Dr. Bracey is large enough to show significant comparisons when it comes to details. Within these limits, *In Retirement* is of interest and value, it has been carefully prepared and the facts are accurate.

Loneliness and insecurity are two of the problems which the aged have to face: they often first come into contact with them when retirement from work suddenly brings them the shock resulting from a considerable drop in income, with a corresponding fall in status and the loss of the companionship of fellow workers. Mr. Steer sensibly draws attention to these two problems and shows how the church can often help its members to overcome them. A wise clergyman can be of use to the elderly parishioners by being able to advise them on their physical, as well as their spiritual, needs. The importance of friendship that can be established between the very young and the very old is well illustrated and emphasized. Many beneficed clergymen could read this little book with profit.

In 1956 the San Antonio Housing Authority in Texas started its well-known project for the housing and care of the elderly. Out of a total of 352 applicants, with an average age of seventy-two years, 204 were selected to enjoy the pleasures of the new venture. In *A Future for the Aged* Dr. Carp has presented a full account of this pioneer experiment with enthusiasm and knowledge, which will make her book a useful addition to the steadily growing number of books on similar projects throughout the world.

THE PORNBROKERS

STEVEN MARCUS: *The Other Victorians.* A Study of Sexuality and Pornography in Mid-Nineteenth Century England. 292pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2 5s.

The title is awkward and a little misleading. Professor Marcus means partly that pornographic writing was "thought to have been 'shocking'—or other", by the Victorians, partly that although this "otherness" provides a link between these Victorians and ourselves, "connection is nevertheless not identity—and in the end these Victorians also remain both other to us and Victorian". This is an odd way of putting the point that below the hard respectable crust of Victorian life lay a flourishing market in pornography, and that the aggressive ardour of Victorian idealism concealed a longing for self-abasement expressed in fantasies of masochism. Pornography in nineteenth-century England was produced for the upper class of society, and its readers must have included many of those who created the accepted image of what is called Victorianism. They were not the other, but the same Victorians. This is not a verbal quibble, because it follows that we should like to know details of the volume and circulation of Victorian pornography. How many books were produced, what prices were they sold at, how were they distributed? How do they compare in character and extent with the pornography produced in other countries during the same period? Professor Marcus has regarded these questions as outside the range of the present work, but they are bound to occur to his readers, and in a sociological sense they are of great importance.

To point out this limitation is not to deny that *The Other Victorians*, which is based on the extensive materials available at the Institute for Sex Research founded by Alfred C. Kinsey, is a valuable and original study. The approach is brilliantly devised. An opening section discusses the orthodox Victorian view of sex relations in the writings of the physician William Acton. This is succeeded by an account of the material contained in the extraordinary literary and bibliographical work of "Pisanus Fraxi", the pseudonym of the rich merchant Henry Spencer Ashbee. There follows a long, closely detailed description of the eleven-volume autobiography *My Secret Life*, shorter analyses of four pornographic novels and of flagellation literature, and a final section on "Paternopia", the ideal, non-human world of pornography where human figures exist only to perform endlessly variations and combinations of the sexual act. What is especially rewarding in this approach is that Acton and Ashbee reveal in themselves, and through Professor Marcus's commentary, the nineteenth-century viewpoints that made the counter-balance of pornography acceptable and necessary.

Professor Marcus appreciates Ashbee's genuine scholarship while pointing out that his critical judgment is at the mercy of his anti-clericalism and that his "obsession with the sins of Rome is the counterpart and analogue of his interest in pornography". The essay on Acton is even more interesting. The physician is not ridiculed, and indeed his view of prostitution was in many ways what we should call enlightened. He observed that comparatively few prostitutes sank to social ruin while many returned to "a more or less regular course of life", and suggested that England could well borrow ideas from French handling of the whole question of prostitution. Yet the same Acton, in his *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs*, wrote that all children are sexual, that masturbation stunted development and led to insanity, early death or self-destruction, that over-indulgence in sexual intercourse could cause general debility and affect the sight, and that women were rarely troubled by any sexual feeling and submitted to intercourse only to please their husbands. "No nervous or feeble young man need, therefore, be debarred from marriage by any exaggerated notion of the duties required from him."

Acton's views embodied a general Victorian attitude, and as Professor Marcus says such an attitude demands the existence of its opposite. Sex is a curse, a torture and a continual danger, yet given the strength of the sexual instinct there must be a world where it is none of these things, where endless indulgence in this pursuit carries no penalty. In one of many illuminating asides the author points out that semen was thought by Victorians to be "a highly organized fluid, requiring the expenditure of much vital force in its elaboration and in its expulsion", that the colloquial expression for an orgasm was "to spend", and that the idea of semen's function was closely identified with the idea of the function of money. A frequent masturbator was a deplorable spendthrift.

The extended analysis of *My Secret Life* is extremely informative. The complete book has been read by very few people, although ignorance has not precluded critical comment. It purports to be the "sexual memoirs of a Victorian gentleman" derived from diaries kept over a number of years, and this common fictional device may in this instance actually be the truth. Professor Marcus seems to believe that it is essentially true, pointing out that passages "of critical or ideological reflection on the episodes described" seem often to have been added after the event, and that later comments are added to these reflections. If we accept that the book was written in this way that is not the same thing as saying that all the episodes occurred, or that they happened just as they are narrated. Some of the long quotations seem to bear the mark of truth, in particular an account of the narrator's odd relationship with two young prostitutes recently arrived in London. Others appear to be standard pornographic fabrications. Professor Marcus does not seem to have made up his own mind about this, for he says in one place that the narrator's "ability to admit to the discrepancy between fantasy and reality" is a mark of credibility, while in another he surprisingly asserts that the credibility of the account is enhanced rather than impaired by fantasies and falsehoods. The author of the book is still unknown and all that can be said with confidence is that *My Secret Life* is the work of a man with considerable literary talent and a keen eye for sociological differences. To read him on the sexual attitudes of "the lower classes" is like reading a Mayhew whose powers of observation are not accompanied by human sympathy. The book is certainly in a different category from *The Amatory Experiences of a Surgeon* and the other standard pornographic books examined, but the difference may well be one of art rather than accuracy.

There is one reason for doubting the narrator's credibility which remains unmentioned. Readiness for sexual experiment has in England during this century been emphatically a class question, with conventions relaxing or disappearing as the social scale rose. It does not seem likely that Victorian working-class girls were less inhibited than their modern successors, and the fact that this question apparently never arose for the narrator of *My Secret Life* does not encourage belief in his truthfulness.

The impression should not be left that *The Other Victorians* is simply an historical study. Professor Marcus's own comments link Victorian pornography firmly with the social and literary life of the period. The resemblances he shows between *The Lustful Turk* (1828) and the conventional novel of sensibility, with the terminology of sensibility changed into that of sexuality, are very convincing, and so is his view that the growth of pornography has paralleled that of the novel. His idea that in modern times we have seen a sexual revolution which has not been accompanied by a social revolution, and that the connexion between the two is vitally important to an understanding of the nature of European society, is a fascinating one, although it is not followed through very far. If he leaves us asking questions—why was Victorian flagellation literature so greatly occupied with masochism when ours is chiefly concerned with sadism?—it is only one of them—that is really a tribute to him. *The Other Victorians* is an immensely intelligent excursion, carried through with verve and frequent wit. In what is almost—if the phrase may be excused—virgin ground.

January Titles

THE BRITISH IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY
A Technical History
A lively work for the general reader which clearly and unflinchingly explains all technical processes.
W. K. V. GALE 35s net

A Cornish Chronicle
The story of three generations of the family of Carew of Antony, from the Armada to the Restoration.
P. E. HALLIDAY 30s net

RAILWAY HOLIDAY IN BAVARIA
The seventh volume in a popular series. The author is editor of Cook's Continental Timetable.
J. H. PRICE 30s net

Voyage into England
A new impression of an entertaining yet factual book about a four-month journey along the waterways from Nottingham to Llangollen and back by a devious route to the Wash.
JOHN SEYMOUR 30s net

Selling rapidly

THE ELEMENTS RAGE
The extremes of natural violence, magnificently illustrated.
'A wealth of fascinating anecdotes and some very interesting historical material.'—*New Scientist*
FRANK W. LANE 50s net

David & Charles

D.G.R. AND THE P.R.B.

G. H. FLEMING: *Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.* Volume I. 233pp. Rupert Hart-Davis. £2 10s.

In the biographies that have been written about him, Rossetti all too seldom moves from the Antique Class into the Life, which is all the stranger since he was the most lively, and to his contemporaries the most life-enhancing, of people. This meant, as it did with Coleridge, that his work suffered, and it enables biographers to look at him with an air of schoolmasterly disapproval. Professor Fleming, although he puts him *primus inter pares* in the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, cannot resist awarding a conduct mark here and there: for slackness, for lack of team spirit, tendency to sponge on aunts, in fact for unsporting behaviour in general. In considerable detail from well-known sources he traces the development of the Brotherhood from its founding in 1848 to its close-down in 1853: "So now the whole Round Table is dissolved"—which was marked symbolically by the election of Millais to the Royal Academy and followed by Hunt's departure for the Holy Land and the tragic early death of Deverell.

Professor Fleming's book is solemn without being serious, for although it is intended as a definitive study in two volumes, he does not indicate his sources, nor show where he has checked them with originals. To take a minor but typical example: he quotes an extract from a letter to F. G. Stephens from John Tupper about paying for the printing of *The Germ*. This first appeared in print on the back page of this journal in 1957 and the manuscript is now at the Bodleian, but nowhere is this indicated. And the book is platitudinous in the extreme. "*Cordelia watching at the bedside of Lear* is important not because Rossetti was one of the painter's models but because this picture was Ford Madox Brown's first truly outstanding work of art." On Rossetti and "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin": "Then, a full four weeks before the Academy's sending-in day, he stood and gazed at his first truly original oil-painting."

How can any true image of the young Rossetti emerge from such a proliferation of cliché, quotation and footnotes? Or of Holman Hunt, aspiring and receptive before he became self-righteously pompous with middle-age? Or of Millais with the flaw in his soul still unseen behind that handsome exterior? Perhaps it is impossible to find anybody who can understand the paintings and the poetry and the personalities of the P.R.B. Giving long descriptions of the subjects of the pictures or counting the *Dramatis personae* in the Campo Santi engravings does not convey the inspiration behind a painter's brush and, with poets, quotation of their verse is essential.

It is a pity: for a study of the movement is needed and Professor Fleming is conscientious in providing a background to the Victorian scene, both social and in the world of art, and he succeeds in holding an even balance between the Brothers: he even does his best for Woolner whose sculpture cannot be said to be Pre-Raphaelite (if any could: Munro comes nearer with his garlands of Victorian rococo). Incidentally Munro is here exonerated from the charge of having revealed the secret of the initials P.R.B., as a reference in the *Literary Gazette* of May 4, 1850, shows that they were pretty well-known already. Professor Fleming also makes the point that the abuse directed at the pictures when they were exhibited was largely due to the fact that Millais, the pet prodigy, had works among them, for the others were totally obscure.

The preface is a frothy affair. In its oddly-assorted acknowledgments credits are given to each of the P.R.B. but preluded by *obiter dicta* from assistants at the two public Art Galleries where enthusiasm for their Pre-Raphaelite collections is conspicuous by its absence. There are also disparaging and mostly silly comments on other books dealing with the period: William Gaunt's *Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy* may be light but it is not "semi-fictional", and it is doubtful whether, although scurrilous, Violet Hunt's *Wife of Rossetti* is the "worst ever written on . . . the . . . movement". Never strong on syntax, Professor Fleming gets caught up by the apostrophe (Miss Gryll's becomes Miss Gryll's more than once) and comes a cropper when he strains after gnats (Professor Fredeman is not wrong to call Helen Rossetti Angeli *Signora* since her husband was Italian). Much more to the point is it that Professor Fleming does not appear to have consulted her papers, nor those at Penkill, nor—of primary importance—Mrs. Janet Troxell's collection (part of which was shown for the first time in public at the Beinecke last autumn). And where are the sub-editors of yesteryear? Not "Revelations", please, though we may rejoice at "The Ruskin family estate on Denmark Hill". There are plentiful reproductions of the best-known pictures.

For the English version of his persuasive book *On Aggression* (273pp. Methuen. 30s.) Dr. Konrad Lorenz has rewritten some sections (especially Chapter 13, "Love Homo") and has toned down the more vehement expression of personal feeling. The charm of his writings is well preserved in the admirable and resourceful translation by Marjorie Latzke. A bibliography and index, lacking in the original German publication (reviewed in these columns September 23, 1965), have now been added.

HARRAP
BOOKS FOR JANUARY
★ ★ ★

TREASURE SEEKERS
HANS RODEN
This book deals with a subject of unfailing appeal, the search for buried or sunken treasure. It traces the efforts to find and raise it, both from land and sea. "An exciting survey of almost 30 great treasure hunts."—*Wolverhampton Express & Star. Illustrated* 25s

CHILDREN DISCOVER READING
An Introduction to Structural Reading
CATHERINE STERN & TONI S. GOULD
The basic principle of the method is that every step in the process of learning to read be intelligible to the child, so that reasoning is developed from the start. (*January 26*) *Illustrated* c 25s

In demand

THE ASTORS
LUCY KAVALER's gossipy chronicle about the members of this famous family. "Entertains, delights and shocks."—WITHERFIAR, *Trade News. Illustrated* 36s

SPAIN A History in Art
BRADLEY SMITH's lavish book covers the whole history of Spanish art with 245 superb colour pictures and informative text. "Handsomely illustrated."—*Guardian.* 12" × 8¾" *With slip case* 6gns

THE GLORY OF THE TREE
B. K. BOOM & H. KLEIJN. This beautiful gift book with 194 colour pictures. "Will delight all who see it. Magnificently illustrated." *Observer.* 11¼" × 8¾" 42gns

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRY & COMMERCE
(4th edn.)
W. F. FRANK LL.B., B.Sc.
Covers the requirements of the law papers in the Final examination of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants and also the Intermediate Graduate exam of the British Institute of Management. c 23s 6d

FOR BOYS & GIRLS Jan 26th

THE SUN TRAIN
RENÉE REGGIANI
A realistic and moving account of a Sicilian family's migration to Turin and the difficulties of adjusting to a new way of life. Winner of the Europa Prize. 18s

WE GO IN A SCHOOL SHIP
SYLVIA LOVAT CORBRIDGE
In this twenty-third "We Go" book, Debby, her school teacher friend Susan, and her brother go on their school journey—a cruise on the Baltic, along with 800 other children. *Map and Illustrations* 15s

ALLEN & UNWIN

HENRY LACHOUQUE
Napoleon's Battles
The complete history of the twenty years of Napoleon's campaigns that began with the victory of Rivoli when he was 27 and ended with the disaster of Waterloo when he was still only 46. *Illustrated* 52s. 6d.

STEWART WAVELL, AUDREY BUTT, NINA EPTON
Trances
A strangely disturbing, even prophetic book, revealing glimpses of trance rites and shamanistic skills. *Illustrated* 42s.

J. A. B. HAMILTON
British Railway Accidents
Tells the whole story of twenty-seven of the great accidents of the present century, and a number of others which have never been fully described before. *Illustrated* 30s.

ALEC NOVE and J. A. NEWTH
The Soviet Middle East
A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT?
Discusses the development problems which have arisen in the national republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia. 30s.

FREDA CONWAY
Sampling
An introduction to sampling for social scientists that should make explicit our commonsense ideas on this subject, translating them into mathematical, or at least algebraic terms. *Cloth* 35s. *Paper* 21s.

JOHN CHILD
Industrial Relations in the British Printing Industry
A comprehensive picture of the development of organizations of both employers and employed. 65s.

L. T. HOBHOUSE
Social Development
A delineation of the struggle of the human mind towards rationality in thought and action. *Cloth* 35s. *Paper* 21s.

SIDNEY SPENCER
Mysticism in World Religion
An explanation of the basic attitudes of mind which are common to mystics. 35s.

W. E. F. WARD
Emergent Africa
Provides a list of the main events from 1652 to 1964. *Illustrated* *Paper* 15s. non-net.

ALLEN & UNWIN

BLACK GIRL'S SEARCH

THE CRUELEST REMARK made about the Negro in the eighteenth century was also the most philosophical. "I am apt to suspect the negroes", David Hume observed ponderously,

> and in general all other species of men . . . to be naturally inferior to the white . . . . No ingenious manufactures amongst them, no arts, no sciences . . . . Such a uniform and constant difference could not happen, in so many countries and ages, if nature had not made an original distinction between these breeds of men. Not to mention our colonies, there are negroe slaves dispersed all over Europe, of which none ever discovered any symptoms of ingenuity . . . .

Hume was meddling with the impossible like a philosopher. Had a troupe of African villagers come and danced for him, he would have stepped back disgusted. Had an African woodcarver held up a mask to his face, he would have wished him to the devil. Had an African poet declaimed like Milton, he would only have heard the chatter of parrots. He assumed that anything coming out of Africa was obscene and barbarous and found that everything African confirmed his complacent assumption. And when he contracted his gaze and looked at the evidence to hand, he saw without surprise slaves in the field handling their spades without science and slaves in the parlour pouring out tea uningeniously.

It is more comfortable to have a philosopher at your back than on it. Hume's speculative truth was a great relief to the conscience. The Negroes were not beasts, but neither were they quite men. They added another link to the Great Chain of Being, strengthening it. They were designed to be subordinates, with faculties proper to their station. They were meant to hew and delve, and the gentleman and his lady need have no qualms as their voices floated in from the fields or up from the kitchen. The British public could go merrily ahead rattling the coins in a full pocket and relishing the taste of sugar. And as for those who had begun agitating on the Negroes' behalf, they could spare themselves the trouble. Were the slaves to be released and hoisted out of their rank, they would quickly drop back again to where they belonged. They simply lacked the innate abilities of the whites.

* * *

Hume's argument was a serious obstacle to the friends of the Negro. The friends had only charity and common sense to support them. They lacked the evidence apparently needed to refute Hume. Where were they to go for it? They hardly even understood the workings of the slave trade. How could they know that the Africans, rounded up in the inland countries were largely peasants and illiterate, as crude and illiterate as the peasantry of Europe; peasants who were sold and shipped and sold again, until they were good only for what they were bought for—hard labour. The friends looked round anxiously for some evidence of the mental capacity that Hume asserted the Negro lacked. They found little or nothing.

Anthony Benezet was not a philosopher; he was a Quaker and therefore a philanthropist. He set up an evening school for Negroes in Philadelphia in the middle of the century, to help them to improve their position, but also expressly to demonstrate that "they possessed intellectual powers by no means inferior to any other portion of mankind". He claimed to have succeeded in his demonstration and declared unambiguously

> that I have found amongst the negroes as great variety of talents, as among a like number of whites; and I am bold to assert, that the notion entertained by some, that the blacks are inferior in their capacities, is a vulgar prejudice.

So much for Hume, but, unfortunately, while Benezet might freely make claims on the Negroes' behalf, the proof lay in a classroom in inaccessible Philadelphia. A more public demonstration would have to be given before the sceptical would be ready to believe, and the demonstration would have to be on their terms—no barbarous songs and dances.

Phillis Wheatley would have been remarkable had she been white and a servant, another Mary Leapor; as a Negress she was extraordinary. She published her collection of poems in London in 1773 while on a visit to England from Boston, when she was only about nineteen years old. The critical journals fairly noted that her verse was imitative, but they also remarked that as "the production of a young untutored African", it could not fail to raise admiration. She was exactly the kind of evidence that the friends of the Negro required in answer to such charges as Hume's and the number of times her poems were reprinted, especially in Boston at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when anti-slavery feelings were running high, is due to their social importance.

Mr. Julian D. Mason's edition of Phillis Wheatley's poems is the most recent and in some ways the best. The occasional annotations are useful, and the relevant bibliographical and critical information is conveniently brought together. But the edition is still something of a disappointment compared with those of the past, especially with those published at Boston in 1834 and 1838, cheap but attractive books, both of them, with an admirable biographical memoir by Margaretta Matilda Odell. Mr. Mason culls all the facts from this memoir—all those that he considers reliable—but in his anxiety never to stray from facts, he falls far short of Mrs. Odell. She wrote with a fine spirit, in an elegant, winning prose; Mr. Mason should really have reprinted Mrs. Odell's memoir.

* * *

Phillis Wheatley was put up for sale in the slave-market at Boston in 1761. She was thought to be about seven, "from the circumstance of shedding her front teeth". She had been fetched from Africa and as she stood there, sickly and more or less naked, Mrs. Wheatley, the wife of a tailor, who was looking out for a house slave, took pity on her and bought her. Phillis remembered nothing of Africa, or only that her mother "*poured out water before the sun at his rising*". As Mrs. Odell remarked pathetically, "when the bereaved child saw the sun emerging from the wide waters, she must have thought of her mother, prostrating herself before the first golden beam that glanced across her native plains".

Phillis was kindly treated in the Wheatley household and flourished. She quickly gave signs of unusual intelligence, and was, in the way of genius, "frequently seen endeavouring to make letters upon the wall with a piece of chalk or charcoal". Once she had learnt to read and write she began to practise verse. Her subjects were suggested by the Bible and the fervent preaching of methodistical Christianity, and her style was modelled on a close study of Pope's Homer, her favourite profane book. She began to compose with facility and as she had the uncommon habit of almost immediately forgetting the verses she made up at night, her mistress arranged that she should have a light by her bed, along with her ink and paper, and even a fire on winter nights to keep her wakeful senses warm—yet another of the biographical touches that Mr. Mason sternly omits.

Phillis's reputation quickly spread among the Wheatleys' acquaintance. She was invited out and made a fuss of, but no one was embarrassed by such attention turning her head; she always modestly insisted on eating in company at a separate table, "where she could certainly expect neither to give or receive offence". Her remarkable talents were soon put under requisition. She was often asked to write on particular topics, requests which she discharged with fluency and tact. "This is probably the reason why so many of her pieces are funeral poems", Mrs. Odell remarked, "many of them, no doubt, being written at the request of friends." Mr. Mason should have picked this observation up; as Mrs. Odell suggested, it explains the predominance of solicited grief among her poems.

She published her first poem, on the death of George Whitefield ("quite well known", Mr. Mason assures us), in 1770, and in 1773, while she was in England, having been brought there earlier in the year by her mistress's son, Nathaniel, for the sake of her sickly health, she published her collection of poems. The portrait frontispiece shows her sitting pensively at a table preparing to indite. She wears a modest kerchief and a speckless mob cap: a regular Queen of the Blues, only black.

The collection was dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon ("quite interested in the methodist movement" Mr. Mason remarks), and this grand patron introduced the poet into evangelical circles. She made a great impression. The Earl of Dartmouth, as devoutly inclined as Lady Huntingdon, presented her with a copy of Smollett's translation of *Don Quixote*, and Brook Watson, later to be Lord Mayor of London, added *Paradise Lost* to her library. But she remained unspoilt by all these honours: "She was still the same singlehearted, unsophisticated being."

* * *

Phillis's dedication of her poems to Lady Huntingdon was self-interested. The only hope for her enslaved race seemed to lie in Christianity—the Christianity of the tabernacle rather than of the church. George Whitefield himself was not prepared to decide whether or not it was lawful for Christians to buy slaves, but this he did know and proclaimed with all his mighty eloquence, that it *was* sinful, "when bought, to use them as bad, nay worse, than as though they were brutes". Where Whitefield was undecided, his followers and sympathizers had no difficulty in making up their minds. Christ's blood had been shed for all; to all men was extended the chance of being set free. The blackness of race was nothing to the blackness of sin. As Phillis and her folk stood in the chapels and joined in the hymns, the future opened before them on avenues of hope.

The greater number of Phillis's poems are simple and pious; the sentiments of the resigned Christian, expressed in fluent couplets copied from Pope. "Calm in the prosperous, and adverse day", she admonished the parents bereaved of their child,

> Adore the God who gives and takes away;
> Eye him in all, his holy name revere,
> Upright your actions, and your hearts sincere,
> Till having sail'd through life's tempestuous sea,
> And from its rocks, and boist'rous billows free,
> Yourselves, safe landed on the blissful shore,
> Shall join your happy babe to part no more.

Such verse can too easily be written off as having been composed by rote. It assumes certain feelings on the part of the reader rather than expresses them, and as those feelings are no longer there to breathe life into the poem, the verse hangs heavily, like a flag in a dead calm. Once or twice and no more Phillis touches upon the painful consciousness of her plight as a Negro, which even the hymns could not entirely dull, and then her verse throws off its smooth competence and jerks into life:

> Some view our sable race with scornful eye,
> "Their colour is a diabolic die."
> Remember, *Christians*, Negroes black as Cain
> May be refin'd, and join th' angelic train.

Phillis Wheatley's poems may be nothing in themselves, but they seemed remarkable because they were written by a Negro—and by a woman. As Mrs. Odell shrewdly remarked, the women of New England at that time "were not expected to read—far less to write, . . . [Phillis] was not stimulated to exertion by the successful cultivation of female talent". There was more point than we might at first suppose in putting her forward to represent the talents of the Negro. But she was only one and generalizations sufficient to refute Hume could hardly be drawn from a single instance. Other talented Negroes—talented, that is, in ways that could be appreciated—had to be found and when they were they were hurriedly brought forward by those contending on the Negroes' behalf. Ignatius Sancho's well-mannered letters were published posthumously in 1782 with the intention of showing "that an untutored African may possess abilities equal to an European".

But Phillis and Sancho were not joined by others of their race and condition none, at least, of comparable achievement—and it is to be assumed, as Sancho's editor remarked, that

> he who could penetrate the interior of Africa, ought not improbably discover negro arts and polity, which could have little analogy to the ignorance and grossness of slaves in the sugar-plantations, expatriated in infancy, and brutalized under the whip and the task-master.

In the meantime, all that could be done was to keep on singing hymns and struggle to set the Negro free.

Phillis's poems were reprinted in Boston just as the anti-slavery movement was beginning to gather irresistible force. "How can a free people be a slaveholding people?" demanded Mrs. Odell. The Christian had long been unable to tolerate slavery, he was now joined by the democrat. In that most democratic of poems, *Leaves of Grass* (an excellent facsimile of the first edition of 1855 has just been published), Walt Whitman affirms that the grass grows among "black folks as among white", and identifies himself as readily with the Negro as with any of his white fellow Americans. He not only relieves the hunted slave in his imaginations washing down his bruised body and setting him at his own table to eat, but also he becomes the slave, "I am the hounded slave", he cries, "I wince at the bite of the dogs." And this cry of the offended conscience is the one that carried the day against Hume's arguments, rather than the weight of available evidence.

What a long time ago it is to Phillis Wheatley. "We think, gentle reader, she is as worthy of a place in your thoughts", wrote Mrs. Odell, with a gentle assurance that has long since disappeared from prose, "as the heroines of the thousand tales dressed out to beguile your fancy." She was really something of a heroine, made to take the field with her simple talents and her pathetic humanity against the harsh philosophy of David Hume, the first gentle engagement in what may yet prove to have been the longest and bloodiest of wars.

Duckworth Books
An Essay on Criticism
GRAHAM HOUGH
"He has a rare talent—the ability to write good books which are also genuinely introductions to their subject . . . Hough's dominant tone is one of proper civility—an assumption that the reader, if not equally quick-witted and well-read, is equally concerned about serious issues, ready to entertain a serious argument. Hough's book can be read by anyone, no matter how advanced, with pleasure and profit."
W. J. HARVEY (*Listener*).
"A welcome development . . . Of bridge needs this kind of thing . . . Professor Hough has the grasp, the breadth of sympathy and of new reading, the generous acceptance combined with astringent judgment to be able to do it." WILLIAM EMPSON (*New Statesman*).
"Sets out in a quiet and orderly way to survey the scope and nature of criticism . . . His book can be most enthusiastically recommended to any one with any interest in the word. In its quiet way it makes a return to a wider and more humane approach to criticism at a time when specialization threatens to dismember critical vision." SEAN LUCY (*Tablet*).
Demy 8vo. 25s.
3 Henrietta St. London WC2

THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
LONDON PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
Thursday January 19 1967
CENTRAL 2000

STILL NOTEWORTHY

A middle-page article in our issue of October 27 discussed ways of presenting in type the manuscript texts of familiar letters. It was contended that methods of presentation should be applied flexibly, and that unless so applied might produce unscholarly results. If the letter-writer intended an abbreviation to *be* an abbreviation, its blind expansion by the editor would qualify to be stigmatized as incompetent. Scholars should be just towards their materials. And they have the further duty of being kind towards their readers. The methods they use may be the perfection of scholarship in themselves, and yet may ask too much of those to whom they are addressed.

Too many editors and critics offend in this way. They make public and permanent what was convenient only at the preparatory and manuscript stage of their labours. They hand out a ticket but without a clue to where it can be honoured and to whether its value is that of a penny (a reference to a source) or that of a pound (the concise dismissal of a rival theory). Their system may be beautifully of a piece but its very ingenuity may prove irksome to those who resent having to learn the rules. Readers should not be asked to play parlour games.

Some of these offenders may excuse themselves as being at the mercy of their publisher. If so, they might counter his argument on these lines: that though the making of footnotes into tailnotes may lower costs of production and so presumably the price in the shops, books of the sort in question are nowadays bought rather by institutions than by individuals. Institutions will buy them even if they cost a few shillings more than they might have.

As for those offenders who plead that their tailnotes make for a pleasanter page of text, the reply must be that prettiness takes second place to utility, and that in any event a printer worthy of his hire will make a pretty book even out of supposedly intractable materials. Nobody has been displeased by the page of, say, Birkbeck Hill's edition of *Lives of the Poets* or of the Twickenham edition of Pope, where the notes accompany the text, those of the Twickenham edition being textual as well as explanatory. When *textual* notes are made tailnotes, as in the new edition of Arnold's prose works, the result is painful indeed.

Two very recent editions have not completely considered the interests of the reader. One of them is the Oxford edition of Gray's poems, which has been the subject of correspondence in our columns. Not daring to ask for footnotes instead of tailnotes, our reviewer complained that the tailnotes bore no reference to the page they were annotating and so floated as a mass too distinct from the poems. The editors' system was beautifully rounded as an object to contemplate, but tiresome in practice.

Then there is the edition of Mrs. Gaskell's letters. Here the system of multiple indexes may not be found too troublesome, but the way of referring to letters by number certainly is. We all know how tiresome are the Oxford Books of Verse because of their system of indexing the poems by numbers. Looking for, say, Sydney Dobell's contribution to the nineteenth-century selection, we are given the numerals 396-9. We then have to guess the whereabouts of these numerals in the sequence of poems long and short. As likely as not, we open the book in the middle of a long poem of Arnold's and do not know whether to turn back or forward for No. 396. The point need not be laboured.

Where letters are concerned the casting about is more desperate, especially when, as in Leonard Whibley's *Gray*, there are three volumes to deal with. Having found the index in the Gaskell letters that applies, we look up, say, Miss Smith, and are directed to, say, letter 296. After tossing and turning the letter is found, but it may be a long one, and if so we have to scan a varying number of pages for our Smith. Surely, we sigh, the index(es) should have been compiled when the book was in page-proof and so have taken advantage of the page numerals that proceed from 1 onwards with familiar and reliable regularity.

Two kindlier editions are those of Newman's letters now in its fifth volume and Dickens's (which was inaugurated a year or so ago). Their editors give us notes at the foot of the page, and an index of page references. Moreover, the final volume of the Dickens edition is commendably to have a cumulative index.

Letters to the Editor

CAXTON SAVED

Sir, The leading article on the Caxton manuscript in your issue of January 12 makes many admirable points and judiciously distributes praise among the many in England and in America, to whom this college is indebted. Most of what you say would command the immediate assent of those who shared the hair-raising but eventually triumphant experiences of the last few weeks. You are quite right when you call for an improvement in procedure subsequent to the declaration of an embargo on export. But I think our experience shows that you are wrong in one very important particular. It is surely quite unrealistic (at least as long as the present economic situation lasts) to expect the Government to provide much more support to cultural causes than it now does: compare the recent reduction in the British Council grant and the restriction of the B.B.C. overseas services. Apart from an improvement in procedure to ensure that interested parties are alerted sooner, and that valuable time is not wasted—what seems most needed is more coordination of private persons and trusts who might support causes like ours. We shall not save our cultural treasures by Government action (and it would not really be right if we did), but by our own enterprise. This time, too much of the enterprise came from America. What we have to learn is how to show the enterprise ourselves on future occasions.

RALPH BENNETT.
Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Sir,—In view of a remark in your (very timely) editorial on "Caxton Saved" I should perhaps make it clear that no decision on the editing or the publishership of the manuscript has yet been made. I am, however, already engaged on assembling a small team of English and American scholars qualified to give expert opinion on various features of the work, in the hope that we may be able to publish a collection of preliminary studies, soon after the facsimile appears.

J. A. W. BENNETT.
Magdalene College, Cambridge.

FINE KNACKS

Sir, Mr. John R. Hetherington's peevish and pettifogging letter about Mr. Eric Osborne's catalogue of the Glover-Greene collection of Victorian Detective Fiction occupied twelve columns-inches of your issue of January 12. As the introducer of the catalogue, and thus partly responsible for this exercise in "dilettante bibliography", may I be briefer? Does Mr. Hetherington—does any man of sense buy a five-guinea book without first looking at it? I don't. But I did, and was disappointed. I should like my self quietly at home rather than run crying. Sir, to you.

JOHN CARTER.
26 Carlyle Square, London, S.W.3.

THE PASTOR FOUNDATION

Sir,—It is fortunate for classical studies that Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones reads ancient texts with far closer attention than he pays to contemporary statements to which he alleges to be responding. Not a single word in my letter (January 5) warrants his attributing to me the ridiculous suggestion that he may not praise the Pastor Foundation for Classical Studies, because I "disapprove of certain actions of the Spanish Government". Certainly Don Antonio Pastor and the two other millionaires praised by Professor Lloyd-Jones could do much worse with their money than subvent editions of classical texts and provide gracious hospitality for visiting scholars and students.

My objection was directed to Professor Lloyd-Jones's familiar and demonstrably false claims for the miraculous healing powers of such activity. The only "action" of the Spanish government I mentioned was its political control over, and brutal interference with, the universities. Does Professor Lloyd-Jones not also disapprove? His image of commandos storming the citadels of barbarism armed with texts of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Oxyrhynchus papyri is very charming, but wholly illusionary. It is a sad truth that high professional competence in the classics has always been adaptable to tyranny and barbarism when its possessors found that convenient. German wines are as irrelevant to the point as Spanish oranges.

M. I. FINLEY.
Jesus College, Cambridge.

PRIVATE CONVENIENCE

Sir,—Your reviewer of *Community and Privacy* (December 29, 1966) blames us and the printer for three regrettable errors in the Pelican edition. We owe it to Messrs. Hazell Watson and Viney to explain that they are entirely free from blame. The book was printed by offset lithography from plates made of complete films sent us by the publishers of the American paperback edition. We had reason to believe that these were correct in every respect, all the more as neither page 131 nor page 203, in the American paperback, contains the faults complained of.

We have, of course, learned the lesson that imported films cannot be relied upon and shall take greater precautions in the future.

We are also taken to task for calling the book an "original". For some years it has been our practice to use this term on the cover of books published by us for the first time *in this country*. Most of these are commissioned as Pelicans, but a few, like *Community and Privacy*, have previously been published in other countries. Until a Penguin or Pelican edition appears, these books are virtually unobtainable in Britain, and reviews of them are the exception. Though we may not in this instance have hit on the best formula, it seems to us useful to draw attention in some form or other to those of our publications that have not previously been available to the great majority of British readers.

Incidentally, with books of this kind we always endeavour to include bibliographical data on the title-verso clearly showing the past history of the book.

HANS SCHMOLLER,
Director of Production.
Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex.

THE DIALECTIC OF ART

Sir,—Your reviewer (December 29) makes heavy weather in criticism of an apparent slip, associated with the name of Fragonard, at page 17 of my husband's essay on *Classicism and Romanticism*, where the author refers to "certain royalist paintings of the pre-Revolutionary period representing scenes from . . . the history of France . . . for instance those of Fragonard dealing with the life of Henry IV".

The reviewer complains that this statement leaves the reader "at a complete loss . . . for no such paintings by Fragonard are recorded". It is indeed misleading; in the context of history painting, the reference cannot have been intended to Honoré, it must have been to his son, Alexandre-Evariste who, as is well known, in later life did such paintings from the *history of France*. The informed reader would infer as much from mention; in the immediate context, of the history painters Brenet and Beaufort. I agree that for less informed readers, including myself, I apologize for my own misunderstanding when compiling the index (), it would certainly have been helpful had the Christian names been given.

As your reviewer justly observes, practitioners in Marxist historical method need to have "a very wide learning and impeccable scholarship". Indeed, it does not come amiss in historians generally. There is, however, no question that Antal knew what he was talking of; for photographs of historical paintings, in French provincial galleries, duly attributed by him, in his own handwriting, to Evariste Fragonard, still exist in my husband's collections.

EVELYN ANTAL.
Flat 3, 3 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3.

P.S.—Incidentally, Bela Kun was not Bela Kuhn!

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sir,—I recently applied to the Curator of the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library for a copy of the MS of Byron's *Curse of Minerva* which is preserved there. I was told that for a fee of $15.25 a photostat copy could be lent to me but only under the following conditions:

(a) That I made no quotations from the MS without the written permission of the library;

(b) That I allowed no one else to examine the photostats without written permission;

(c) That I would return the photostats without making copies of any kind from them.

The Curator also warned at the same time that the Library would probably wish to restrict the number and extent of any quotations I asked to make.

The New York Public Library's attempt to make money by restricting access to its literary rarities contrasts strongly with the attitude of the British Museum and other institutions in this country. Perhaps your readers can shame it into a change of policy.

WILLIAM ST CLAIR.
Flat 55, 1 Little Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

ALLALÀ!

Sir, Your reviewer, in his lengthy assessment of D'Annunzio (December 29), writes, "In Italy . . . his fame is undimmed". Nothing could be further from the truth. For many years the younger poets and dramatists have used the name of D'Annunzio to stigmatize and denigrate any form of bad romantic or sentimental writing. In its adjectival form D'Annunzio's name has indeed become a commonplace pejorative of the new criticism. To descend to a somewhat lower level, the current *Radio Corriere*, introducing a recent programme on this writer, heads its commentary, "A writer out of fashion?" and begins it as follows: "Is D'Annunzio an unfashionable writer? His name has almost disappeared from the repertory of the Italian theatres, critical studies on his work as a novelist and poet are very rare, the great majority of young people display a complete ignorance of him."

What kind of fame is this?

RONALD BOTTRALL.
Villa Cornubia, Via Muratore 11/12, Albano Laziale, Rome.

COMPLETELY IRISH

Sir,—One of your reviewers (January 5) seems to be (perhaps wilfully) blind in one eye. Our jointly edited *Tribute to Austin Clarke on his Seventieth Birthday* was not, as title and format clearly indicate, intended to be a collection of critical studies. To review it as such is a discourtesy to the distinguished poets and scholars who joined with us in celebrating a specific literary occasion; the booklet was, in fact, presented to Mr. Clarke on his birthday, when some of the contributions were read out.

Comprehensiveness was not, therefore, in the nature of the occasion, although there is more than your reviewer allows, e.g., two of the contributors do "mention" Clarke's novels. Perhaps our mistake was to think that others would recognize the occasion, but considering the legendary malice with which Irish literary life is supposed to be conducted, we still think our gesture was worthwhile. Your reviewer will be pleased to hear, however, that we are gathering a volume of essays on Mr. Clarke, so that he will have another chance, this time at the right target.

JOHN MONTAGUE.
LIAM MILLER.
The Dolmen Press Ltd., 8 Herbert Place, Dublin 2.

BERRYMAN

Sir,—In your note about John Berryman's Fellowship of the Academy of American Poets you mention only the United States editions of *Berryman's Sonnets* and *His Toy, His Dream, His Rest*. We hope to publish both these books in this country either later this year or early in 1968.

CHARLES MONTEITH.
Faber and Faber Ltd., 24 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

LAUGHTER ON THE LEFT

Sir,—If Mr. Michael Barsley, author of *The Left-handed Book* (reviewed December 29), has been able to find evidence of Lewis Carroll's alleged left-handedness, it would be interesting to hear it. His family was never able to find any.

DEREK HUDSON.
47 Pembroke Square, London, W.8.

Sir,—May one of the Wild Ones ask if your reviewer of *The Left-handed Book* by Michael Barsley (December 29) is a leftie himself? Otherwise how account for the two bombs planted in his article? Over here anyway Canadians don't cross themselves from right to left, nor have I ever seen a Crucifixion scene with the wound on the left side of the Saviour. All examples in the National Gallery here in Washington show the wound on the right, usually with an angel hovering close holding a bowl to catch the blood. Paolo Veneziano, Pesellino, Lorenzo di Niccolo, Luca di Tomme, Mariotto di Nardo, Martino di Bartolommeo, Antoniazzo Romano, Cima da Conigliano, all follow the ancient tradition, like all painters after them except those who were too refined (Perugino and Botticelli for example) to show the wound at all.

EDWARD FISHER.
3133 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008.

(*Other letters are on page 52*)

CAMBRIDGE
A New Approach to African History
AFRICA SINCE 1800
R. OLIVER and A. ATMORE
A history of all the African countries, written from an African point of view. The colonial period is considered in the context of the long period of independence which has now been resumed. Over half the book is devoted to the twentieth century. Graphic eyewitness accounts and excellent, clear maps elucidate the text.
The book embodies a fresh approach to nineteenth and twentieth century African history.
Both authors are distinguished historians of Africa, and have an intimate knowledge of the recent reappraisal of history teaching in Africa.
Cloth 25s. net

Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns
J. C. WILLIS
Seventh edition revised by H. K. AIRY SHAW
The 40,000 entries cover all published generic names, both valid and invalid, from 1753 onwards, and published family names from 1789, together with a number of supra- and infra-familial taxa.
£5 net

Economic Planning in the United Kingdom: Some Lessons
E. A. G. ROBINSON
In the Marshall Lectures for 1966, Professor Robinson gives a short and lively analysis of the origins of economic planning in the Second World War, and its subsequent development, with particular attention to the post-war problem of redeployment of available labour.
Paper covers 6s. net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Poems of Phillis Wheatley. Edited with an Introduction by Julian D. Mason Jr. 113pp. Oxford University Press: £2 12s.

WALT WHITMAN: *Leaves of Grass*. A facsimile of the first edition, 1855. 95 pp. New York: Eakins Press. $12.50.

WAVING AND DROWNING

STEVIE SMITH: *The Frog Prince and other Poems.* With drawings by the author. 196pp. Longmans. 30s.

STEVIE SMITH: *Selected Poems.* Listen LPV 7 (The Poets Voice Series). The Marvell Press. 35s.

The language, the subjects and the presentation on the page of Miss Stevie Smith's poems have always tended to make sober attempts at evaluation seem inappropriate. *The Frog Prince* is, in any usual sense of the word, a "collected" edition: the writer's best poems of thirty years offered with a large batch completed since her last separate book. But the manner of its publication is that of another broad and generous selection, as with the *Selected Poems* of 1962. Thus, judgment on her total achievement would still not seem to be invited. This leaves a regrettable impression of caution.

Certainly the task of assessment is overdue. Miss Smith's readings (reproduced with faithful idiosyncrasy on the agreeable *Listen* record, even down to a slightly hurried and automatic quality which has crept in lately) have brought her a wide public happy to accept her work's *apparent* idea of itself as whimsical or astringently comic. The misunderstanding here needs correcting.

This poet's well-known method of building up poems from small sketches or doodles may have disconcerted some. But it should be finally clear from this volume that the celebrated drawings frequently end merely as decoration: the poems have usually developed rapidly away from them. More important than such random beginnings is a speaking voice which thinks, and constructs arguments, aloud, with an odd passion and pertinacity:

> The enemies of man are like trees
> They stand with the sun in their branches
> Is there no one to help my creature
> Where he languishes?
>
> Ah, the delicate creature
> He lies with his head in the rubble
> Pray that the moment pass
> And the trouble.
>
> ("Touch and Go.")

What accounts for the power behind what seems at first little more than unfulfilled symbolism and a false-naive posture?

The language of these poems—it is Miss Smith's most distinctive achievement—is a languid, upper-class casual, or sentimental, English elevated into a medium of bizarre yet touching purity:

> The tears of the widow of the military man
> Fell down to the earth as the funeral sentence ran
> Dust to dust, Oh how frightful sighed
> the mourners as the rain began
> ("Silence and Tears.")

The clichés, the excesses, the crabbed formalities of this speech are given weight by the chillingly amusing or disquieting elements; by the sense of a refined, ironic unhappiness underlying the poems; and by the variety of topics embraced by the poet's three or four basic and serious themes.

These themes are: man's essential pitinbleness, his luminous or alarming oddity; the character and significance of mankind as a race; man in relation to a not-very-likely God and a dubious religion; and death. Underneath the quirkish fantasy (*personae* range from Helen of Troy to "A bird of Avondall") Miss Smith's values are sensitive and empirical, whether scolding modern follies ("Oh, these illegitimate babies") or pondering an archaic social context which almost recalls Miss Ivy Compton-Burnett ("Little Master Home-from-School, / This is the Parkland you must rule."). But it is above all a gravely serious world of disbelief, madness and fear of extinction, a world faced straight. And the mannered mode of speech is the clue to her work: a convention enabling her both to compass the pity and terror of her themes and to respond to them with rueful courage and humour.

Some of her work is indulgent, even trivial. But it ought at last to be recognized that Miss Smith's is a purposeful and substantial talent. From below the surface oddness, her personal voice comes out to us as something questing, discomfiting, compassionate.

THE MORMONS

by Robert Mullen

What do you know about the Latter-day Saints? Does the name 'Mormon' suggest visions of prejudice and strange practices? Though born amid scorn and ridicule, Mormonism has today become one of the world's fastest-growing religions. Here is the truly remarkable story of a much-maligned movement told objectively and vividly by a famous writer (not himself a Mormon).

'It is endlessly fascinating'—*New York Times.*

336 pages illustrated 30s net

ESSEX STREET W. H. ALLEN LONDON WC2

BOOKS ON EVERY SUBJECT

Including Music, Philosophy, Art, Religion, Commerce, Languages, Education, Law, Medicine, Technology, Travel, Horticulture, Drama, Paperbacks

Quick, efficient postal service. All Books reviewed or advertised in this issue will be despatched immediately

Foyles Library Supply Dept. is praised by Librarians throughout the World

FOYLES

119-125 CHARING CROSS ROAD LONDON WC2

Hours: 9—6 (Thurs. 9—7). Open all day Saturday

DILIGENT TRAVELLER

ENID WELSFORD: *Salisbury Plain.* A Study in the Development of Wordsworth's Mind and Art. 171pp. Oxford: Blackwell. 37s. 6d.

Wordsworth, as a notorious emender of his compositions, always intended that the latest version of a work should supplant all previous ventures. To be seen to develop or, worse, to reach mature utterance by a path of indiscretions was peculiarly distasteful to him. He was to exist like a rock, in space, and by no means like a river, in time. Yet even Wordsworth could not annihilate chronology, nor was he ruthless enough to destroy all early versions. Some he kept by him, unforgotten, for years, dissatisfied, yet trusting to enlarge their merits by improvements in shape or sentiment. Thus "The Ruined Cottage" was adapted to Book I of *The Excursion*; *The Borderers*—turned down by Covent Garden in 1797—was revised for publication as late as 1842.

Both these well-known second thoughts have been of use to Miss Enid Welsford, who rejects the rock for the moving river in a study of one Wordsworthian stream. For a key to its meandering unity she is indebted to Ernest de Selincourt's 1940 edition of the Poetical Works. Here he printed two transcripts by Dorothy Wordsworth of early attempts at the subject most fully embodied in "Guilt and Sorrow" in the 1842 volume. The second transcript deliberately omitted a section published in *Lyrical Ballads* as "The Female Vagrant", thus making four closely related narratives of misfortune, crime and victimization inspired by the young poet's wandering in the Stonehenge area and by earlier memories recorded in *The Prelude*.

They are not among the poet's masterpieces; and although Miss Welsford claims to demonstrate, inter alia, his artistic development, her study really hangs on questions of ethics and philosophy. There was, indeed, an aberrant moment when Wordsworth anxiously tried to tie up the loose ends of his story by relating the despairing drifters into long-lost and now doubly-doomed wives and husbands. It may be counted as artistic progress when he realized that this movement into melodrama was unworthy to replace his nobler aims.

Miss Welsford's examination turns largely on Wordsworth's changing view of responsibility for evil, and on a progressed reaction to sorrow and suffering. As a young revolutionary, disturbed and disillusioned by the political scene, he attributed the sufferings of two outcasts exclusively to an unjust social system. His second version of the story, while abating not a jot in ire against the system, spreads the guilt over humanity in general; all being alike sinners, the tale breathes pessimism and misanthropy. The only decent or passable sentiment is remorse. At this point Wordsworth left it alone for more than forty years. But at this point also Miss Welsford brings in a more elaborate imperfection—the Lear-and-Gothic drama of *The Borderers*. A long-unpublished "Essay" on the character of the villain gives Miss Welsford the clue to the poet's intent. She is lucky, since the prose effort to worm out some consistency in Oswald shows up theoretical—aside from practical—inability to present a character. But it does indicate, for her purpose, that something like individual psychology rather than political injustice was now his interest. As Miss Welsford puts it in the course of a long discussion on *The Borderers*, he had "discovered that human nature is more effectively illuminated by William Shakespeare than by William Godwin". The end is dark, with no divinity to shape it; but Wordsworth will in time conclude that human philosophy and creative vision render all things good.

This shift is to occur in *The Excursion*—if we accept the Wanderer as proving his case against the misanthropic but more realistic Solitary. With all respect for Miss Welsford's strenuous pleading, acceptance is difficult in an age that has exploded transcendentalism and seen more resourceful types of evil than the bard's monotonous hangings and desertions. Was the Wanderer justified in dissolving human sorrow into his own sense of the Divine and his own vision of "the mighty stream of tendency"? Miss Welsford decides that he, and his creator, had a genuine vision. So have most prophets and mystics; but on a general view the vision is judged introspective and purely personal. Its veracity may belong to "reason in its most exalted form", but only the poet-Wanderer himself can profess a proof of it.

Perhaps this is good enough as an outcome of Miss Welsford's patient and extensive probing. (The final Salisbury Plain poem, "Guilt and Sorrow", ends with the condemned man's humble trust in God.) Beliefs apart, she has coaxed some of Wordsworth's gaunt Druidical dolmens into a time-shape unforeseen by the poet, reclaimed to some degree an avoided wilderness, and re-routed the diligent traveller.

AFTER POUND

K. L. GOODWIN: *The Influence of Ezra Pound.* 230pp. Oxford University Press. 30s.

Mr. Goodwin has written a readable and useful book, and it really fills a gap in Pound studies, rather than going over old ground in a new tone of voice. Even critics who are lukewarm about Pound's own achievement in poetry have always praised his helpfulness and usefulness to younger poets, and his technical influence is generally assumed to be wide, but Mr. Goodwin is the first writer to make a detailed examination of Pound's effect on other poets, some major, some minor, but none wholly lacking in talent. Perhaps the most useful chapter is that on Pound's influence, or lack of influence, on Yeats. There has been a carelessly accepted legend that Yeats was writing in a decadent 1890s style, full of effete ornament, till he met Pound around 1909, and learnt from him the value of precision, hardness, a conversational diction. In fact, around 1903 or 1904 Yeats was writing poems like "Adam's Curse" which foreshadow splendidly the syntactical thrust and conversational ease of his late style, and Pound's first volume, *A Lume Spento*, is full of pastiche of much earlier Yeats, as also of Dowson and Swinburne.

Mr. Goodwin perhaps does not make it clear enough that Pound did not invent *Imagisme* or Imagism. When he first met Hulme, Storer, Tancred, and the other members of the Poets' Club, who, around 1908 and 1909, influenced by the Japanese hanka and by the theories of Gustave Kahn and by other quite disparate influences, such as the short poems of Herrick, were experimenting with short free verse poems, elliptical, and avoiding abstract commentary, Pound was a belated Pre-Raphaelite, experimenting with elaborate traditional verse forms like the sestina, or sapphics. He took up Imagism, named it and publicized it when the "forgotten school" were indeed forgotten. When it became Amygism, Pound invented the vague but suggestive notion of Vorticism and imposed upon both Eliot and himself the discipline of the Gautierian quatrain. Mr. Goodwin has an excellent passage contrasting the wonderful quatrains of "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley" with the quatrains of Eliot's *Poems 1920* which, aiming at a syllabic regularity impracticable in English, too often slide into bathos, not always ironically intended, in the fourth line.

As a critic, as distinct from a scholar, Mr. Goodwin sometimes seems astray. Basil Bunting is a better poet, and Archibald MacLeish a worse one, than Mr. Goodwin thinks. And it was a pity, having brought in Charles Olson, not to have considered Robert Creeley, his much finer disciple.

The Brown University Press at Providence, Rhode Island, have published reprints of five articles on Dostoevsky in *O Dostoevskom: Stati* (229pp.; $4). They are P. M. Bitsilli's "O vnutrennei forme romana Dostoevskovo", "Tainost Dostoevskovo" and "Mirovaia Garmoniia Dostoevskovo"; by V. L. Komarovich: "Tvorcheskii Put Dostoevskovo"; by Dmitry Merezhkovsky: "Dostoevsky i Gogol: k teorii parodii"; and finally S. I. Gessen's "Tragedia Dobra v *Bratiakh Karamazovykh* Dostoevskovo."

TEPID

Positives. Verses by Thom Gunn. Photographs by Ander Gunn. 80pp. Faber and Faber. 32s.6d.

An oddly over-praised concoction this: Ander Gunn's drab metropolitan vision offers in its compete only a ring-side view of the limitations of the medium, while Thom Gunn's verses, by fulfilling the obligation of captions, can do no more than lay bare the parodiable elements in this style. His mental and emotional reaction to the iconic images of his brother's work may here be continually evaluated in a way that poetry may not, and the combined result is more often supererogatory than synaesthetic.

The idea of *Positives* presumably was to assume the photographer's facts, to investigate natures and motivation with a Gunnian precision, to expose their blueprint of the human condition. So far so good, but it must have a punning title. It can be back at you: the streak of journalism encourages Mr. Gunn to assume confidence of interpretation, "positive" is another sense, and therefore sentimental. "Resistance defines the impetus"; "precarious exploration"; "our bodies are increasingly secret society"; "something pure in her"; "cherishing their contentment": such vagueness and abstraction really undermine the visual quality of the book. "Youth is power." Yes, we know; and of "place" this observation in Mr. Gunn's private mythology; but the picture tells another story. There is some wit and delicacy in the book, but on the whole it provides an expensive lesson that when hot and cold media meet the result can be tepid.

TWILIT

A Fair Stream of Silver. Love Tales from Celtic Lore. Collected by Ann Moray. 206pp. Longmans. 25s.

An eighth-century Irish poem about the western paradise, "The Voyage of Bran", gives this book its title. Miss Moray points out that the early love tales have nothing of the twilight quality so often associated, wrongly, with Celtic literature. Nevertheless as most of those she has retold in this volume deal with visits to the Invisible Land of Faery they are other-worldly and not without shadowiness. The description of Tir na nOg are alluring though the writer is inclined to overdo them. The well-known story "The Wooing of Etain" tells how a woman of the Sidhe appears on earth and is wooed among fifty beautiful maidens by Eochaid, King of Ireland, at the edge of a spring,

> with a bright silver comb ornamented with gold, washing her hair in a silver bowl with four golden birds on it and little flashing jewels of purple carbuncle on the rims of the bowl. There were two golden yellow tresses on her head, each one was braided of four plaits with a bead at the end of each plait. The colour of her hair seemed to them like the flower of the water-flag in summer or red gold that has been polished.

Eventually she becomes his queen but, after some years, her former husband, Midir, arrives mysteriously from Tir na nOg at the court of Tara, claims Etain and wins her back as the last stake in a game of chess.

"The Love of Cuchulainn and Fand, and the Only Jealousy of Emer, his Wife", a theme used by Yeats, describes one of the great visits of Cuchulainn, hero of Ulster, to the Invisible Land. Of interest is a brief extract from the story of Bahirt, Chief Poet of the Leprechauns, a proud and tiny man, who visits Ulster. Swift is said to have taken hints from it for his *Gulliver's Travels*.

Among Scottish tales is that of the young Tamlin, the hero of ballads, who was stolen away; and the delightful story of "Kilmeny", abducted by Thomas Hogg, who was led away to a land of "blossom-scented trees, and hazels rich with clusters nuts". The Welsh land of Tylwyth Teg, the Beautiful People, is as wonderful with its flocks of golden-beaked singing birds. Equally delicate is the story of Belega, told in "Ywenec", a story from Brittany. It is a pleasant change to read of the Governor of Lannscol, who enjoyed "tangy mutton from the salt-pastured Breton sheep, and ham from Molaix. Smoked sausages from Quemene, black puddings and delicatings from Quimperle. Armorican oysters . . ."

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

ERIC WORRELL

"*Who would be in England when the Barrier Reef is there!*" (Winter lament of Earls Court Australians.) This large-format pictorial book, full of colour and sunshine, describes Queensland's 1200 miles of reefs and tropical coast, a region that teems with corals, fishes, rain-forests, birds and beaches. An essential work of popular reference. 45s.

A WORLD AWAY

HELEN REID

The author, a Canadian woman doctor, took part in 1964-5 in a scientific expedition to Easter Island aimed at gathering information about the Polynesians and their lonely world. This interesting account of her experiences reads like a letter-with-snapshots from a friend. 30s.

AUSTRALIA

FRANK HURLEY

Everybody has somebody in Australia, and this remains the best photographic record of what Australia is like. The fabric and feeling of the continent is in this book, which is now available in a new revised edition 63s.

PIONEERS OF THE PACIFIC

HAROLD RABLING

An illustrated study of Pacific exploration ranging concisely from Magellan to the end of the nineteenth century. We list it elsewhere as a book for older children, but anyone with a taste for history and the sea will read it with enjoyment. We did. 21s.

ANGUS & ROBERTSON

POET OF THE INTERNATIONALE

EUGÈNE POTTIER: *Oeuvres Complètes.* Rassemblées, présentées et annotées par Pierre Brochon. 254pp. Paris: Maspero. With record, 45.30fr., without, 40.10fr.

The author of *The Internationale* does not normally appear in histories of literature, nor its composer in those of music. It is true that the fortunes of this curious and touching piece of heartfelt rhetoric and its queerly lugubrious tune (recalling both the Marseillaise and the harmonium of the "Lyre des Travailleurs" of Lille on which it was composed) have not depended entirely on its literary or musical merits. It became the anthem of the Second, and thereafter of every other, International. Yet it has a meaning, and generations of militants have felt, even through a variety of indifferent translations, the thrill of phrases which gave their aspirations the force of liturgy or proverb: "Debout, les damnés de la terre" or "C'est la lutte finale". To find such formulas for common emotions requires a special talent. M. Brochon's new edition of the complete (well, not quite complete) works of Eugène Pottier gives the opportunity to discover and analyse this talent.

Pottier's life, as outlined by M. Brochon in a learned introduction, was really a preparation for the posthumous apotheosis of this one of his numerous poems and songs fand far below the best of them. An artisan textile designer by trade, he was by vocation a poet, by dedication a revolutionary. As a poet he belonged not to the bourgeois literary world, but to the artisan's - the *chansonnier's* market where songs were printed in leaflets or small fugitive pamphlets, and sung in pubs and cafés, preferably by their author - mainly, it seems in Pottier's case, to eighteenth-century popular airs which gave them something of the Beggar's Opera irony. Since Pottier had a trade and, from time to time, some property, he avoided the marginal and bohemian existence of the professional urban popular poet, though he was always close to it as one might expect of a friend of Henry Murger. He wrote and published from the age of fifteen to his death.

As a revolutionary he summarizes France from 1830, when his literary career began with a celebration of the July insurrection, to the rise of Guesdist marxism: Ultra-jacobin, babouvist (he wrote a new lost song in favour of his beliefs), member of secret societies before 1848, insurrectionary in 1848, Fourierist, republican, vaguely Proudhonian, Communard (he represented the 2nd *arrondissement*), exile, and socialist. He was not a politician, or even a practicien. His participation in revolution, and especially in the Commune, which he entered as a semi-invalid, was an act of public and inevitable testimony to his faith. And the force of his poetry derives from this faith, the belief of men in a new world. Most of them could not express it. Pottier expresses it for them.

For, curiously enough, Pottier's poems of protest and accusation are less powerful than those in which he sends out to kill words and symbols - the emblems of flowers and burgeoning life, mixed with those of the Revolution—for the world of freedom of which men always dream:

> Buvant la vie à son reveil
> Chacun aura place au soleil!
> Les générations échoses
> Verront fleurir leurs bébés roses
> Comme églantiers au Floréal.
> Ce sera la saison des roses.

Or, as in the touching "L'Age d'Or", written on the ship which brought him back from American exile:

> O terre, voisl l'age d'or!
> Sous la bannière azuroise
> Déroule ton beau Messidor!

This vision of the Revolution, not simply as the bloody ending of the age of darkness, but as the opening of the age when fraternity, liberty and equality will join with science and technology ("Mille réseaux vous ont noués, l'électricité, la vapeur, Sont vos servantes dévouées") is what sustained Pottier. It was neither the revolution of despair, nor that of rising expectations, still less was it the hope that his great-grandsons might own a motor-car. It is Utopia. Few have expressed this universal aspiration of men in literature. Pottier is one of the few:

> La terre tourne et, plus fertile,
> Nourrit les bras moins fatigués.
> Dans les blés grands où croît l'utile,
> L'alouette a des chants plus gais.
> Le travail s'accomplit sans maîtres
> Et, dans les loisirs de velours,
> La poésie emplit les êtres.

It is only historic justice that his words should have become the anthem of the world socialist movement.

Students will thank M. Brochon for giving us the corpus of Pottier's work, and therefore enabling us to discern the elements in its composition for instance, very notably, the persistent influence of Fourier as well as to analyse the remarkable world of symbols and references which enabled him to speak for the inarticulate, who shared them. Lovers of literature will discover a limited, but genuine and neglected, talent. Non-readers will enjoy the small LP record of some of Pottier's Fourierist songs which is attached to the volume.

BACKGROUND FOR A NOVELIST

THEODOR FONTANE: *Sämtliche Werke. Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg.* Vol. I. 1,033pp. Munich: Carl Hanser. DM. 32.

Fontane visited England for the first time in 1844, and his visit took the form of a fortnight's stay in London. His first visit as well as later journeys through England and Scotland were to have significant repercussions on Fontane's literary development. What fascinated him on his first visit to London was not only the cosmopolitan metropolis which had at that time achieved a high degree of industrialization in comparison with Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden—"London . . . ist das Modell und die Quintessenz einer ganzen Welt"; it was medieval London that impressed him most, and the epitome of medieval London for him was the Tower with its imposing if sinister associations. From his account in his autobiographical work *Zwischen Zwanzig und Dreissig* of his feelings at seeing the portrait of Mary Stuart at Hampton Court it becomes obvious that it was an attempt to capture these historical reminiscences and their subjective impact on him that resulted in the great harvest of Anglo-Scottish historical ballads that came to be written after 1844. Fontane's earlier contacts with England had strengthened and deepened his sense of history and been instrumental in the further development of the historical ballad. Also his prolonged stay in this country from 1855 to 1859 was to be of importance in the development of his literary career.

It was his journey to Scotland, undertaken in August, 1858, with Bernhard von Lepel, of which he has left an account in *Jenseits des Tweed* (noted in the *TLS* of January 16, 1964), that was to become the indirect starting-point of the *Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg*. For it was on this Scottish trip that the old Douglas castle in Loch Levan with its historical associations seems to have suggested to him the possibility of writing a travel-book on the Mark Brandenburg—its landscape, architecture, history, and people. The importance of the *Wanderungen* lies in the fact that they mark the transition from the realm of the ballad to that of narrative prose, and it is this process which ultimately leads Fontane to consider the novel—initially, and not surprisingly, the historical novel in the tradition of Sir Walter Scott—as a means of literary expression.

The original five volumes of the *Wanderungen*—the first three appeared between 1861 and 1872—may perhaps best be described as travel-books; they are frequently and justifiably considered among the finest German contributions to this genre; they are in fact a unique blend of historical and biographical reminiscences and descriptions of landscape, nature and architecture. Fontane's growing interest in the detailed study of individuals against their social background and their physical environment determines directly the scope and nature of his early novels and foreshadows clearly the later novels of Realism. His extensive travels which resulted in the material for his projected work at the same time afforded him invaluable insights into the life, both past and contemporary, of Prussia in general and the Mark Brandenburg in particular—the setting, of course, of most of his later novels, and thus an extremely useful preparation and apprenticeship. Visits to castles, manors, churches and other places of historical interest and contacts with local schoolmasters, officials and clergy but also with the Junkers, the landed aristocracy, gave him the opportunity of meeting a wide cross-section of the types of character that were later to reappear in the novels. Fontane received much help in the way of historical documentation from the Prussian nobility, and despite what he described as their "enormous faults and shortcomings" he entertained throughout his life a genuine affection for the Junkers and the country parsons of the Mark, and reflections of this may be seen in many of his later writings.

Fontane's work on the *Wanderungen* brought with it a deepening of his interest in the history of Prussia, and this interest, intensified as it was by genuine affection but by no means uncritical, was to accompany him throughout his life. 1878 saw the publication of his first novel, *Vor dem Sturm*, to be followed in 1882 by *Schach von Wuthenow*. In the case of both these works the historical elements and in particular the author's preoccupation with Prussian history emerge as factors of paramount importance. In the *Wanderungen* themselves the individual historical or semi-historical character invariably retains the author's closest attention, though Fontane considers him within the framework of historical development as an individual *and* as the product and representative of a given historical era and a specific environment. Inevitably the aristocracy and the clergy form the two main categories; the particular significance of the Prussian nobility for the historical development of the Mark is self-evident, and in many cases Fontane gives an outline of the fortunes of individual aristocratic families. What above all emerges more and more clearly is his growing interest in the depiction and analysis of individual characters rather than in descriptive contemplation of nature and landscape—another indication of the impending transition to the novel-form. But quite apart from the relevance of this work to Fontane's development as a novelist, the *Wanderungen* have a charm and an attraction of their own, born at least partly of his persuasive historical enthusiasm and descriptive artistry and enhanced by the introduction of his characteristic blend of personal involvement and ironic detachment which makes them very much more than mere travel-*feuilletons* of a *Lokalpatriot*.

The work is being published in three volumes by the Hanser-Verlag; it is a welcome addition to this eminently useful and attractively produced edition of Fontane's works under the general editorship of Walter Keitel.

GESTURES OF PROTEST

ERICH FRIED: *und Vietnam und.* 72pp. West Berlin: Klaus Wagenbach. DM.5.80.

The difficulty about poems of public protest or admonition is that readers in the constitutionally permissive countries have begun to take them for granted. An occasional gesture of that kind has come to be expected of our poets: and many of them must feel that at best they will be preaching to the converted. Where such poetry becomes more than an occasional gesture—and Erich Fried is not alone in west German poetry—the difficulty changes without becoming less acute. Sustained and effective protest demands a degree of expertise, of familiarity with hard facts and figures, that does not come easily to poets. Helmut Heissenbüttel, Hans Magnus Enzensberger, Günter Grass and Erich Fried are a few of the poets who, in different ways, have struggled to make conscience compatible with imagination. All of them have had to make efforts and sacrifices peculiar to their generation—talds not only on the inarticulate, but also on the all too articulate, the jargon of newspapers, of political platforms, of the social sciences.

Erich Fried has the advantage of having worked for many years as a political commentator. The new awareness is second nature to him, and his earlier collection *Warngedichte* showed his special ability to combine political commitment with personal emotion and with verbal invention. In the forty-one poems collected here the same range is apparent. All of them bear on the war in Vietnam, but in such diverse ways as to constitute not a cycle or sequence, but a collection of short lyrics and satires held together only by their relevance to the Vietnam war and its many implications. Very thorough knowledge of the war itself is attested both in the poems themselves and in the documentary chart—covering the history of Vietnam from 1859 to 1966—appended to them. Yet quite a number of the poems will remain valid when the subject has ceased to be topical—both because of their poetic quality, and because the moral issues with which they are concerned are likely to remain acute for a very long time. The collection includes fables, epigrams, exhortations, satires, and a striking rhymed poem modelled on the work of the medieval poet Walther von der Vogelweide. Erich Fried's inventiveness has not been cramped by his urgent theme.

Faber & Faber

CHECKLIST FOR JAN. 5

Introduction 3
Stories by new writers 25/-

Influencing Voters
A study of campaign rationality
RICHARD ROSE 42/-

The Picnic at Sakkara
A re-issue
P. H. NEWBY 18/-

CHECKLIST FOR JAN. 26

Madocks and the Wonder of Wales
With 9 plates, 2 line illustrations and 5 maps
ELISABETH BRAZLEY 36/-

Little Malcolm and His Struggle Against the Eunuchs
Cloth-bound edition 21/-
Faber paper covered edition 7/6
DAVID HALLIWELL

The Young Worker at College
A Study of a local Tech. In the series *Society Today and Tomorrow*
JETHEL VENABLES 36/-

A Choice of George Herbert's Verse
Cloth-bound edition 21/-
Faber paper covered edition 6/6
Selected with an introduction by
R. S. THOMAS

The Bell Jar
Faber paper covered edition
SYLVIA PLATH 6/6

Selected Poems 1930-1960
Faber paper covered edition
VERNON WATKINS 6/6

Music Ho!
A study of music in decline
Introduction by Arthur Hutchings
Faber paper covered edition
CONSTANT LAMBERT 10/6

Swords from the North
A novel for young people
HENRY TREECE 18/-

The Great and Terrible Quest
A novel for young people
MARGARET LOVETT 15/-

Journal of Contemporary History

JANUARY ISSUE:

An examination of work in contemporary history in the U.S.A., France, Italy, Britain, Germany and other countries

Contributors include J. H. Hexter, René Rémond, Claudio Pavone, David Thomson and Hans Herzfeld.

single issue 15s

annual subscription (4 issues) £2 10 0

published by
Weidenfeld & Nicolson
5 Winsley Street London W1

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT THURSDAY JANUARY 19 1967

OUT OF THE SHADOWS

J. N. FINDLAY: *The Discipline of the Cave*. 227pp. Allen and Unwin. 32s.

The Discipline of the Cave consists of the First Series of Professor Findlay's Gifford Lectures. Their theme is continued in the Second Series, to be published under the title of *The Transcendence of the Cave*; but already Professor Findlay gives emphatic warning that the first lot of lectures cannot properly be understood except in the light of the second. In a way this must make the task of any interim reviewer of the First Series alone a curiously hazardous one. All the same, and by a characteristic paradox, it is in fact possible in explaining the peculiar working of these hazards to give some fairly clear indication of the overall nature of the enterprise.

The first thing to be said about it is that it is on no mean or niggling scale. Its design, says Professor Findlay,

> is to sketch the essential pattern of what has been called the human "predicament", the plight in which we as rational, concerned beings find ourselves, the sorts of thing that come before us at varying removes and distances, and in varied guises of reality and unreality, as well as all the varied styles of recognition, appraisal, practical manipulation, etc., in which we show our concern for them and are busy about them, together with our own central essence as what holds the picture together, and gives it its equivocal, ever shifting sense and interest.

As he rightly adds, "to deal thus with the plight of men is to cover all the main themes of philosophy". In the second place the design is "to explore whatever may be intended in judging and feeling our everyday existence to *be* a predicament. . .". So here is at least one living British professional philosopher who has no intention of standing in the dock along with his colleagues to face the common accusations of intellectual dilettantism or of elaborately trivial logic-chopping.

In fact, and though Professor Findlay is very ready to acknowledge the genuine (though in his view one-sided and exaggerated) value of much of what they have done, he deliberately sets himself apart from the great majority of his colleagues not only by the grandeur of his aims but equally by the declared methods of his work. His inspiration is above all Platonic, Husserlian and Hegelian. The discipline of the cave consists in the faithful description and continually revised redescription of the essential features of all that is to be found within it, that is, of the main categorial forms in which or through which the world presents itself to our human understanding. The style and rationale of these descriptions are phenomenological; that is to say, their aim is strictly to present the objects of experience as they present themselves to experience rather than as they may or must really be if some however plausible or powerful theory is correct, but at the same time to present them in terms of their necessary general characteristics rather than in their innumerably contingent particularity. The relations to each other of the successive descriptions and redescriptions are, however, dialectical; that is to say, Professor Findlay tries to show how a description which may be entirely viable and faithful at one level of abstraction will, when pushed further, break down and demand a total reformulation—a reformulation which may in a sense take account of, but which in no way diminishes the reality of the truths or of the contradictions of the descriptions which the phenomena had earlier forced upon us.

Thus, Professor Findlay's first descriptive concern is with "the phenomena that make up the world of bodies or matter, the phenomena we have for obvious reasons located in the foreground of the cave"; but the description once carried out, he finds that "matter has shown itself to be a fraud, and not merely a change in descriptive orientation but a quest for logical stability turns our gaze in another direction". This direction leads to the matter-correlated realm of minds. Here again, however, we find the process repeated, with the world of separate minds or egos dissolving into the same sort of antinomic instability as that in which bodies had foundered. The stage is set for the ascent to a yet higher level of description, whose framework is to be that of a "rational conscious activity, which aims primarily at perpetuating and maintaining and enriching itself, and ultimately at becoming *clearly conscious that* it is itself its own aim and the aim of all other things". This is promised for the Second Series, as is the breakdown in its turn of even this Hegelian perspective—whose dissolution may ultimately provide, it appears, some glimpse of a world altogether beyond the cave of our human predicament, a world which the mystics may have seen, but which may remain resistant to any conceptual grip that we may try to get upon it. And only then, when we have understood where the incoherences of bodies and of minds will have led us, will we be able to look back with adequate understanding upon the paradoxical nature of these nevertheless indispensably real furnishings of the cave that is our only human base and home.

The present first half of this ambitious programme is carried out with Professor Findlay's own characteristic panache and rich fertility both of stylistic and of philosophic invention. To many of his more sober-minded (or more pedestrian?) colleagues he will remain a maddening writer, a man of not easily comparable gifts of intelligence, learning and imagination and with vivid powers of communication, but also a man of wilful disregard for the detail that one knows he could provide if only he would be bothered, of an almost arrogant tolerance for the incomplete or outworn argument that he himself would have been fierce to scorn if it had told against rather than for his general case, of an almost more aggressive than impish determination to be different and to shock. Professor Findlay is not a fashionable writer in terms of current British academic fashion and is clearly resolved to be unfashionable on the grand scale. But then, it must surely be admitted, his scale *is* in the end a grand one in the best sense of the word. Whatever the Second Series may bring, we may be grateful that the University of St. Andrews invited a man of such rich resources to deliver its Gifford Lectures for the greater stimulus of his hearers and subsequent readers.

Essays by Divers Hands, the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, new series, Volume XXXIV, is edited by L. P. Hartley and published by the Oxford University Press (179pp. 21s.). Among other lectures are Robert Blake on Disraeli the novelist, Christopher Fry on John Whiting's plays, L. P. Hartley on the novelist's responsibility, and Sir Alan Herbert on literature and the state.

SUNDAY MIRROR

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART 1967

CHILDREN'S PICTURES + SCULPTURE AND CRAFT-WORK

Entries are invited for the twentieth annual exhibition to be held in London in September.

All children aged 15 years and under may enter

For full details of entry and awards send stamped addressed envelope to:

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART
Leaflet G
SUNDAY MIRROR, 33 HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1

Closing date for entries 6th MARCH, 1967

Advisory Committee: Sir Basil Spence, Mr. Gordon Archibald, Mr. Alan Davis, Mr. Tom Hudson, Mr. Victor Pasmore, Mr. Frank Thomas.

OPPOSITES IN ALCHEMY

Aurora Consurgens. A Document Attributed to Thomas Aquinas on the Problem of Opposites in Alchemy. Edited, with a commentary, by Marie-Louise von Franz. Translated by R. F. C. Hill and A.S.B. Glover. 555pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 45s.

The *Aurora Consurgens* is a medieval text which suggests a mystical experience and which is remarkable for the way in which its imagery derives partly from the Bible, especially from the Song of Songs and the Sapiential texts, and partly from various alchemical treatises. Its editor was a close professional associate of C. G. Jung and the text, which, with translation and copious footnotes, occupies 100-odd pages, is accompanied by a 250-page analysis of the psychological processes conjectured to be at work in its composition. The edition is presented as a companion-piece to Jung's *Mysterium Coniunctionis* and it illustrates in detail the working of his major hypotheses.

The text is certainly curious. It exists in six manuscripts, all of them apparently from the fifteenth century, was printed once in 1625 and was suppressed by Conrad Waldkirch on the grounds that it "profaned the Christian mysteries by applying them to alchemy". He did however print in the *Ars aurifera* what appears to have been a commentary appended to the *Aurora* as its second part and which is not included in the present edition.

The *Aurora* itself consists of five introductory chapters which centre on the notion of Wisdom, followed by seven parables, each of which begins with a quotation from scripture or from a breviary antiphon and continues, apparently by free association, to draw on a whole catena of scripture texts and alchemical allusions. Each parable, Dr. von Franz notes, begins with a *nigredo* and moves towards an *albedo*, the reconciliation of opposites denoted by the alchemical symbols. In style and cadence the Latin constitutes a pastiche of the breviary. If the experience behind the text was one of "impassioned elation", the alchemical images and quotations suggest that it has to be distinguished from the experiences described in the more orthodox terminology of Christian mysticism.

On the other hand, the imagery is far too highly organized and consistent to suggest any sort of schizophrenic dissociation. When the beloved of Solomon "that cometh forth as the morning rising" is identified with the Queen of the South, the author is at least conscious of the paradox. "This is Wisdom, namely the Queen of the South, who is said to have come from the east . . .". It may well be true, as Dr. von Franz suggests, that the function of the alchemical references which complement the biblical paraphrase is to provide a more comprehensive symbol of the self "uniting the opposites Christ and Anti-Christ" than orthodox Christian imagery allows for. And in this case the text may well represent an experience in which the unconscious plays an unusually active role, to some unusual extent breaking through the threshold of conscious life.

Jung himself, of course, elaborated the symbolic parallel between Christ and the alchemical *lapis*, so that the philosophical *opus* seemed like "a parallel and imitation—perhaps even a continuation—of the divine work of redemption" (*Psychology and Alchemy*), and Dr. von Franz in her commentary forces this parallel a little more than the text will bear. Most of the references to the stone are confined to the fifth parable, and the association of Wisdom with the stone from the beginning rests largely on the very tenuous evidence for identifying Alphidius with Assiduus. It seems tendentious, too, to translate "recte operantibus" by "for them that rightly perform the Work" in a context which does not clearly demand a reference to alchemy.

The commentary is, indeed, unlikely to convince those who do not already find Jung's views acceptable, and Dr. von Franz, in her desire to recapitulate as much general Jungian theory as possible, continuously makes assumptions which will be unquestioned only by adepts. The interpretation of the experience behind the composition of the *Aurora* is accordingly weakened, both by long digressions on the influence of the unconscious on various aspects of the medieval alchemists' achieve a clear conceptual scheme of the cosmos, and by statements of sort:

> [Sapientia Dei] seems to have had good reasons which the unconscious that time was striving; hence the increasing worship of Mary, the covery of Aristotle and his way thinking, and the efflorescence of tern alchemy, whose chief concern the production of the One.

The commentary remains, however, a fascinating piece of Jungian exegesis, as vastly well informed on alchemy and some forms of mediaeval deviationism as it is unsophisticated in its historical assumptions.

There seems indeed little said for Dr. von Franz's tendentious unrepentant view that the Church, in relation to Thomas Aquinas and others, suppressed by Conrad Waldkirch on the grounds that it "profaned the Christian mysteries by applying them to alchemy". He did however print in the *Ars aurifera* what appears to have been a commentary appended to the *Aurora* as its second part and which is not included in the present edition.

The *Aurora* itself consists of five introductory chapters which centre on the notion of Wisdom, followed by seven parables, each of which begins with a quotation from scripture or from a breviary antiphon and continues, apparently by free association, to draw on a whole catena of scripture texts and alchemical allusions. Each parable, Dr. von Franz notes, begins with a *nigredo* and moves towards an *albedo*, the reconciliation of opposites denoted by the alchemical symbols. In style and cadence the Latin constitutes a pastiche of the breviary. If the experience behind the text was one of "impassioned elation", the alchemical images and quotations suggest that it has to be distinguished from the experiences described in the more orthodox terminology of Christian mysticism.

On the other hand, the imagery is far too highly organized and consistent to suggest any sort of schizophrenic dissociation. When the beloved of Solomon "that cometh forth as the morning rising" is identified with the Queen of the South, the author is at least conscious of the paradox. "This is Wisdom, namely the Queen of the South, who is said to have come from the east . . .". It may well be true, as Dr. von Franz suggests, that the function of the alchemical references which complement the biblical paraphrase is to provide a more comprehensive symbol of the self "uniting the opposites Christ and Anti-Christ" than orthodox Christian imagery allows for. And in this case the text may well represent an experience in which the unconscious plays an unusually active role, to some unusual extent breaking through the threshold of conscious life.

Jung himself, of course, elaborated the symbolic parallel between Christ and the alchemical *lapis*, so that the philosophical *opus* seemed like "a parallel and imitation—perhaps even a continuation—of the divine work of redemption" (*Psychology and Alchemy*), and Dr. von Franz in her commentary forces this parallel a little more than the text will bear. Most of the references to the stone are confined to the fifth parable, and the association of Wisdom with the stone from the beginning rests largely on the very tenuous evidence for identifying Alphidius with Assiduus. It seems tendentious, too, to translate "recte operantibus" by "for them that rightly perform the Work" in a context which does not clearly demand a reference to alchemy.

The commentary is, indeed, unlikely to convince those who do not already find Jung's views acceptable, and Dr. von Franz, in her desire to recapitulate as much general Jungian theory as possible, continuously makes assumptions which will be unquestioned only by adepts. The interpretation of the experience behind the composition of the *Aurora* is accordingly weakened, both by long digressions on the influence of the unconscious on various aspects of the medieval alchemists' achieve a clear conceptual scheme of the cosmos, and by statements of sort:

> [Sapientia Dei] seems to have had good reasons which the unconscious that time was striving; hence the increasing worship of Mary, the covery of Aristotle and his way thinking, and the efflorescence of tern alchemy, whose chief concern the production of the One.

The commentary remains, however, a fascinating piece of Jungian exegesis, as vastly well informed on alchemy and some forms of mediaeval deviationism as it is unsophisticated in its historical assumptions.

There seems indeed little said for Dr. von Franz's tendentious unrepentant view that the Church, in relation to Thomas Aquinas and others, suppressed

CHRISTIANS AND NON-CHRISTIANS

ROBERT ARON: *The God of the Beginnings*. Translated by Frances Frenaye. 244pp. Hamish Hamilton. 25s.

PETER SCHNEIDER: *Sweeter than Honey*. Christian Presence amid Judaism. 196pp. SCM Press. 18s.

The first of these two books is a curious work which will satisfy whom it will. The author announces that his purpose is to limit himself to the history of the God of the Bible. He therefore expressly excludes any attention to "Buddhism, Hinduism or even the religion of Islam", and states that the documentation for his book has been sought within the tradition of the Bible. This, however, he proposes to supplement by further tradition and archaeology. By this further tradition he means fanciful rabbinical legends first created more than a thousand years after the latest period he deals with in his book. By archaeology he means one or two things which are either unrelated to the Bible or on the very fringe of its story.

His first chapter is on the God of prehistory as represented in the caves of Tuc d'Audoubert and in the religion of the American Indians and of the aborigines of Australia. This is followed by a chapter on the pre-biblical God of Mesopotamians and Egyptians. The author then comes to the biblical story from the Creation to Moses, but with no effort to relate the previous chapters to this story. That Mesopotamia and Egypt provide the background of the Bible story is undeniable, and serious modern study seeks to understand how far Israel's beliefs and practices were coloured by, and how far they differed from, those of their neighbours—including more especially their Canaanite neighbours, of whom we now know so much more than we did from the Ras Shamra discoveries, which do not figure among the author's archaeological sources. But none of this is seriously attempted by the author.

There is little penetration of the profound religious meaning of the biblical stories examined, but rather we are given childish rabbinical stories, such as that at the Creation the stones quarrelled to determine which of them should serve as Jacob's pillow. We are also rather remarkably told that fire promised not to devour Daniel—where the God who extracted this promise must have confused Daniel with Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego! Many pages are devoted to an account of Abraham's life in Ur, based on the work of Sir Leonard Woolley, embellished by more rabbinical legends. Yet Ur figures in the story of Abraham simply in the statement that he left it—and many recent writers, both Jewish and Christian, would dissociate Abraham from Woolley's Ur altogether.

The author quotes some Hebrew words, but to judge from his representation of the first personal pronoun in Hebrew as *Anorhi*, and other errors, either his or his translator's acquaintance with Hebrew would appear to be slender. It is doubtful if *The God of the Beginnings* will contribute materially to the healing of the spiritual malaise of the modern world, to which the author aspires to contribute.

Sweeter than Honey is a work of far greater penetration and importance. It is one of a series of Christian Presence books which seek to evaluate anew the place and function of the Christian Church in relation to a non-Christian environment. In the Christian-Jewish relationship there is a special poignancy, since the two faiths cherish the Old Testament, and the one is the matrix from which the other arose, yet great bitterness and grievous persecution have deeply divided the two communities.

The author of this volume briefly reviews the history of Jewish-Christian relations and the anti-semitism which has been fostered by Christian theologians and leaders, and which in our lifetime reached its ghastly climax in Nazi Germany. He is at pains to bring out the difference between ancient and medieval Christian attitudes and the anti-semitism of Hitler, and places the responsibility for it on the Church of today, rather than on the Church of the past, for "our own sin and involvement" in it. This seems to be going too far. Christians of many denominations extended the hand of sympathy and help to Hitler's victims wherever they could, and his atrocities are not to be laid at their door. In relation to the charge of "deicide" against the Jews the author rightly sees that those of today are not to be held responsible for the attitude of some forty years ago to Jesus. But he does not seem logical to argue that while Jews are rightly accepted by Christians of today, they are not free from the acts of their ancestors of the deeds of Christians of earlier days. Abhorrence of their acts and of the spirit which produced them is called for, and the spirit of understanding and fellowship between adherents of the two faiths for which the author pleads in the second part is far more important, part of the book is greatly to be desired.

Here in the second part we are given a brief but sympathetic appreciation of the deep spiritual quality of Judaism and of its fine loyalty to its religious heritage. The author would urge Christians and Jews meet together not to contend, but to listen to one another and to learn. He recognizes that not all on either side are ready for this, but he commends to the fellow-Christians the "attitude of humility and the willingness to learn". This is excellent and often moving, and in truth it has been the attitude of many Christian writers in modern times. The Pharisaism reflected in the Gospels has long been recognized to be the spirit of all Pharisees, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Schneider's book will reach a wide circle of readers and will foster a truer understanding and fellowship.

GOOD GYRATIONS

RICHARD CHURCH: *London, Flower of Cities all*. Drawings and Paintings by Imre Hofbauer. 208pp. Heinemann. £3 3s.

GEOFFREY S. FLETCHER: *London's River*. Illustrated by the author. 112pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

The New London Spy. A Discreet Guide to the City's Pleasures. Edited by Hunter Davies. 296pp. Anthony Blond. 30s.

RUPERT HALL: *The Abbey Scientists*. The Memorials of Westminster Abbey. 72pp. Roger and Rupert Nicholson. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Church revives an old word to describe his journeys about London. He planned this book, he says, to "hover over London "gyre by gyre as a pigeon plans its flight". The poets used gyre. Then Lewis Carroll put it in *Jabberwocky*, and gave it a new lease of life. So from Cary, translating the *Inferno*, "Be thy wheeling gyre of ample circuit, easy thy descent", to Humpty Dumpty telling Alice that it meant to go round and round, and now to Mr. Church, in his domestic circles with the pigeons above the streets and houses. What better way of seeing London? For, unlike the pigeons, he can come down from his flights to walk familiarly among the crowds.

He takes special pleasure in the unexpected rusticities still to be found in London, in the stillnesses in the midst of noise, in the solitudes in the midst of crowds. It is, perhaps, surprising that in his title he should lapse from biblical imagery use Dunbar's joyous "flower of cities all". For, as he looks back over his *Aurora* was certainly a cloistered, seventy years of London, he sees did Aquinas have this detailed darkness and danger hovering at the non-technical, knowledge of sinful threshold of his home in youth", and cal treatises and processes? to him the two wars came almost as a confection of death-bed testimony relief from "the sordid squalor" of for the great was a flourishing industry. But what could be more industry of edification, and idyllic than his description of himattribution is not itself shed abed in Lincoln's Inn, in "the before the fifteenth century, divine solitude" broken only by an which date the Thomist owl's hoot or the flurry of the pigeons, was beginning which was and no man-made sound but the put the *Summa* on the sylvan sound of bells; and then to go out every theological faculty within in the early morning to pick mushmore than 100 years. Autumn rooms: that does, he says, show "the tains no quotation from any penetration of country things right later than Albertus Magnus through the huge urban county".

He breaks the monotony of the overwhelming probability it is even if it was composed in the rows of small houses, all alike, by teenth century, it was written in throwing open the doors of half a with the known fact that Aquinas dozen of them in one street in Batterlast preoccupation was the Song sea to show the variety of the inhabitSongs. Jung himself thought it ants within. He has a fine array of fourteenth-century text when he resonant metaphors. To him the new ginally disinterred it. Lynn Thor- buildings, rising to shut in St. Paul's, dike may well not have been wrong are "a degradation of dragons closwhen he ascribed it to the fifteen- ing round Andromeda". Beatrice and Sydney Webb he sees in the Fabian Society "like Scylla and Charybdis threatening all comers with their fanged statistics". But it was Scylla which threatened with rocks, Charybdis was a whirlpool. Which is Beatrice and which Sydney? Of his solitudes in the midst of crowds his best is the story of the Greek scholar walking with him, oblivious of the traffic as he talked of Aeschylus, and so carried away by a chorus of the *Agamemnon* that he rose on the wings of song as a means of crossing Piccadilly Circus", at the very moment when the traffic surged forward.

Mr. Hofbauer also likes to look at London from the top of a bird's flight, but too many of his drawings can best be described by a phrase by Mr. Church, as he looked one day up the Thames, "a sombre picture ominous in its vagueness". Many foreigners have thought of London, before they came, as living under a perpetual fog. Mr. Hofbauer seems to have come to London with that belief fixed in him. Whether his subject is the interior of the dome of St. Paul's or street cleaners, St. James's Park or a Soho jazz club, Newton's tomb or an old violinist playing at the kerb-side, fog is there.

In Mr. Fletcher drawing and writing go hand in hand, and he is a little too much inclined to complete his picture with words. In this book, what he misses is the colours. In his Hammersmith Bridge he fills in with words the sunset which, he says, was there when he drew it, and he tells us of the flowers which he could not include in his drawing of the towpath. Yet his drawings at their best can exist in their own right without colours.

His attraction is in his surprises. He can tell us of the only public lavatory which has gargoyles, and of another with a mosaic floor good enough, he thinks, for a Roman villa. He remembers ice-cream barrows with pictures on them of waterfalls and roses. One evening he was locked in Lambeth Parish Church and had the greatest difficulty in getting a passer-by to fetch a policeman. Others had hurried past in fear of this figure in the dusk at the church window. Now he wonders why he never thought of tolling the bell. He condemns the modern street traffic in five curt words: "It is eating up London", and then directs us to the journey by train which, he says, can still be made, as in his golden Victorian age, from Broad Street to Richmond, through stations "rich with unused waiting-rooms, superannuated gaslamps and broken windows".

What, one wonders, would Ned Ward think of Mr. Hunter Davies and his twenty-eight contributors who have borrowed his title and added to it "A Discreet Guide to the City's Pleasures"? His own purpose, he had said, was "to scourge vice and villainy". He would certainly object that the new spies (who include among their pleasures watching the down-and-outs) should accuse him of finding pleasure in a woman being whipped. Had he not said that he thought it better to retire in the middle of the whipping and that "such punishment can never reclaim them"?

The new spies have been very generous in leaving out no music, no theatres (except the open air theatre), no sport. By doing this, they say, they have been able "to go for the pleasures which haven't been charted before—from sex to sermons". They give sixteen pages to churches and sermons, and the editor chose an enthusiastic connoisseur to write of both. Sixteen pages, by comparison with the other sections, are generous measure. Were they given because the editor was already proposing to give thirty to sex? These thirty are divided between London Prostitutes, Homosexual London and Lesbian London. But though they are part of a "guide to pleasure", the chapter on prostitution is grim enough to make it as much a warning as a guide.

Ned Ward, as the new spies point out, visited Westminster Abbey, and he described what he saw there in a passage which Professor Hall might have quoted at the beginning of his book on the scientists who have memorials in the abbey: "We entered the Magnificent Temple with equal wonder and satisfaction, which entertained our sight with such worthy monuments . . . that we knew not which way to direct our eyes." There are fifty-six scientists in the book, one born in the fourteenth century, fourteen in the seventeenth, eighteen in the eighteenth and twenty-three in the nineteenth. Science is a wide word. It has embraced all learning and all skill. Professor Hall uses it widely. The first of his scientists is Chaucer, by reason of his study of astronomy. Almost the last is Sir Henry Royce, of whom Professor Hall says "he made the motor-car a work of art which it was not before, and never will be again". But the majority are scientists in the modern sense. There is a note on each; with few exceptions there is a photograph of each one's memorial and a contemporary portrait; and, where possible, an illustration of his work. It is the portraits that are most interesting, and dominating them all is the intellectual and physical magnificence of Newton's face.

LONDON'S LABOURS

J. E. MARTIN: *Greater London: An Industrial Geography*. 292pp. G. Bell. 37s. 6d.

Two of the most noteworthy trends influencing modern geographical research are a pronounced stress on quantitative as opposed to synthetic ("regional") studies, and the use of what Hagget has termed "the hardware of the statistical revolution". Mr. Martin's interesting book clearly reflects both these trends. In studying the highly complex spatial pattern of manufacturing industry within one of the world's greatest metropolitan areas, the author places major stress on the mapping of industries by "location quotients", the calculation of distributional "median points and standard deviations", and computerized correlation analysis designed to measure the degree of spatial association within Greater London of no fewer than 201 different industry/size groups. In so doing, the book represents one of the first major industrial location studies to use wholeheartedly some of the newer analytical techniques now available to geographers.

Even at a glance, the range of topics covered in the study is extremely wide. Opening historical chapters on nineteenth and twentieth-century changes in London's industrial geography are followed by an assessment of the conurbation's present-day industrial importance on a national scale. Chapter 4—probably the most interesting in the book—reports certain findings on aggregate industrial distribution, and outlines the correlation technique employed in subsequent chapters dealing with major industrial groups—engineering and allied industries, chemical and food production, clothing and other manufacturing industries. It has long been known that many London firms are linked to other local concerns within the same industry by actual interchange of partly manufactured products and components. In these sections, Dr. Martin views this taking-in of other firms' washing, and the production of tailor-made parts for other firms, as basic factors explaining the spatial association of many metropolitan industries. The remainder of the book discusses, among other topics, recent trends in manufacturing (a section necessitated in part by the use of 1954 data for the earlier analysis), the character of industry in London's famous New Towns (a section contributed by C. M. Brown), and the similarly between London's industrial geography and that of other "world cities".

Range of topics is matched by variety of source material. Unpublished Local Authority and Ministry of Labour employment statistics, London Traffic Survey figures, published histories of individual firms, and actual interviews with businessmen, all provide grist for Dr. Martin's mill. However, though in principle highly commendable, the bringing together of this range and volume of material has clearly in practice presented the author with a most difficult task. The resultant compression of ideas and facts, evident in sections of densely packed statistics, brief historical examples, contains some 700 end-chapter and numerous references (the book notes), does not make for easy reading. Another, rather different, criticism might be made of the stress placed on industrial linkage in explaining the spatial association of particular industries. Though its importance in defining the relatively close-knit clothing and furniture "quarters" of inner London has elsewhere been conclusively established by Dr. Martin himself, recent work suggests that local linkage is of only limited significance to most suburban firms. Spatial association of different industries in London's suburbs probably therefore reflects other factors more, such as the availability of certain kinds of labour.

These criticisms aside, however, Dr. Martin's book represents one of the most thorough and interesting studies in industrial geography to appear in recent years. As an illustration of the value of newer statistical techniques in analysing human geographical distributions, as a compendium of ideas and information on London's industrial geography, and as a contribution to the study of urban spatial structure, *Greater London: An Industrial Geography* should reach a wide audience.

GOOD WOOD

CYRIL E. HART: *Royal Forest*. A History of Dean's Woods as producers of Timber. 367pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £3 15s.

A history of the woodlands contained within the Forest of Dean is bound to be complicated, even if, like Dr. Hart's volume, it is profusely confined to their history as "producers of timber". From the dawn of the story to the present day conflicting interests have been involved, and these interests have themselves been modified and transformed from time to time. Royal interest in the forest as a hunting ground was predominant in the central Middle Ages, but appears to have languished in the fourteenth and subsequent centuries and, after a brief recrudescence under James I, has dwindled to nothing. We hear of timber from these woods for "the King's galleys" as early as 1241, but it was only in the seventeenth century that the Navy became seriously concerned with Dean as a source of supply, and its importance for naval purposes—varying with the condition of the trees, the costs of transport and the sites of dockyards and leading in 1802 to an inspection of the forest by Nelson himself—virtually ceased with the triumph of the iron ship.

Iron-working, again, was for centuries an important element in the economy of the forest and one that impinged upon its other elements through the charcoal-burning which provided fuel for the forges, while in the thirteenth century its products were combined with those of the woodlands to provide material for a large-scale manufacture of quarrels for cross-bows which was carried on at St. Briavels. Although there were some royal forges, the iron-working was largely in the hands of "free miners" exercising customary rights, and the impact of the industry upon the woods was intensified when blast furnaces came into use. Then inhabitants of the forest had customary rights to pannage, house-bote and fire-bote and, besides constant conflicts between the interests of these commoners and those of timber production, there was, as Dr. Hart remarks in his chapter on the early seventeenth century, "much litigation between inhabitants anxious to substantiate their claims and outsiders eager to intrude".

The administration of the forest seems to have been always very complicated. Corruption abounded and the tasks of those concerned were made more involved by royal grants and leases. Indeed the greater part of the history might well be summarized—in the words of an official report of 1788—as "a perpetual struggle of jarring interests, in which no party could improve his share without hurting that of another".

The remuneration of the officials consisted largely of perquisites established by ancient custom and (as appears from the same report) some of these were automatically increased if the officials connived at abuses it was their duty to prevent. For example, the deputy surveyor received the tops of all stolen timber. Offences had long been numerous and various. In 1634 a Swainmote court dealt with 800 cases and fines amounting to some £130,000 were then imposed, though it has been estimated that only about a fifth of this sum was actually paid. Especially protracted were troubles occasioned by enclosures made to protect young trees or for other less justifiable purposes. In or about 1631 some 500 commoners were said to have marched "with drums and colours displayed" to throw down enclosures. There was another mass movement of the same sort in 1659, and further anti-enclosure riots are reported in 1688, 1704, and 1718. According to the already quoted report of 1788 "the fences of most of the enclosures were destroyed soon after they were made". Further, in 1831, widespread destruction of enclosures was wrought by crowds estimated to be 2,000 strong, and towards the end of the nineteenth century enclosures were still meeting with opposition from the commoners and damage was done to fences. In 1898 a steam sawing-machine was blown up by dynamite.

Dr. Hart has clearly had a difficult task and he has brought to it both an intimate acquaintance with the techniques of silviculture and indefatigable zest for extracting detailed facts from a great variety of sources. Yet the result is not really satisfactory. Pages upon pages are filled with mere extracts from documents—names and dates and figures whose crowded abundance makes them well-nigh unintelligible and suggests a crude antiquarianism rather than a sense of history. The exact depths and widths of some drains made about 1810 hardly seem worthy of notice, nor do the facts that, when a celebrated oak fell in 1921, it "fell towards the Sallow Vallet Lodge" and that a certain woodcutter "heard it fall about 6 a.m." as "he was cutting timber near the Strip-and-at-it Colliery".

The balance of the book is rather odd. More than 100 pages are devoted to the seventeenth century but only forty to the period 1800-1965, and a serious defect in the treatment of the present century is the lack of data regarding the economic aspects of the forest management. In contrast to the multitudinous figures of prices provided for the Middle Ages the reader is supplied with little beyond general assertions about the greater "profitableness" of conifers. This is particularly regrettable because there has been much loose thinking about the finance of afforestation since the Forestry Commissioners in their report on postwar policy estimated a 3 per cent return on their proposed outlay to be both possible and satisfactory, but made no allowance for the cost of making the 2,000 miles of road they considered desirable—because this was something on which the Government could provide employment for the unemployed.

Yet one must not forget that Dr. Hart's history includes the texts of a number of important documents and is enriched with a number of charming photographs.

THE NINTH CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION

Organised by the DAILY MIRROR

Entries from now until March 6th 1967.

For full details of entry and awards send stamped addressed envelope to:

CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION
LEAFLET G
DAILY MIRROR, 33 HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Advisory Panel:
Sir John Newsom, Mr. Michael Baldwin, Mr. Leonard Clark, Miss Marjorie L. Hourd, Mr. Ted Hughes, Mr. Melvin J. Lasky, Mr. Laurie Lee, Miss James Adam Smith.

WORD PORTRAITS

GRANT UDEN (Compiler): *They Looked Like This.* 306pp. Oxford: Blackwell. 32s. 6d.

Word portraiture is the most elusive of arts: successful practitioners of it never achieve the distinction awarded to the artist in oils or pencil. On the contrary, if they are rash enough to publish their work at all, it is apt to provoke cordial dislike from the subject, and mistrust even among their friends. Aubrey, whose talents in this medium amounted to genius, is a case in point. The notes he put together for the use of his friend, Antony à Wood, were not published until long after his death and cannot have been intended for publication; indeed his remarks about Clarendon, which somehow got about, involved Wood in a prosecution, which clouded his relations with Aubrey for some time. Word portraiture, then, is not a popular art, and fame in it is generally achieved posthumously.

Yet, at its best, it can be as compelling as the best picture, and, as Mr. Uden points out, for long spaces of time it is the only indication we have of what anybody looked like; and even when pictures are available words are often better than a second-rate painting or a lifeless photograph. It is in fact in the latter period that Mr. Uden is strongest (the first thousand years of his period are only represented by Dio Cassius on Boadicea), and it is interesting to compare his collection with its visual counterpart, the National Portrait Gallery. Both suffer from the same difficulty: there is often no good likeness, in words or paint, of those we should most like to have portraits of, and the best portraits are often of those whose only claim to inclusion is the excellence of their portraits. Like the National Portrait Gallery, Mr. Uden allows himself to compromise on this point. One can put up with Archdeacon Wrangham's rather perfunctory account of Wren for the sake of Thomas Creevey's sketch of Mrs. Callings, a Westmorland clergyman's wife:

> a regular strolling player in a barn, a cap boll upright of a yard's length, her hair behind nearly pulled up to the roots to be got into the cap, and in the front an amethyst star half-mast high.

The publishers say rather boastfully: "we believe this to be a unique book": so it is, but only in the sense in which quite a number of books are unique, in that it tackles a new subject for the first time. The author is more modest: the stimulus came from the most original and lively of modern works on portraiture, Mr. David Piper's *The English Face*, which convinced him, after nearly fifty years of reading history, "how little accurate knowledge I had of the way characters in history and literature looked to their contemporaries". The anthology which he has put together, with its 400 entries, makes a good start on the problem, and the only complaint can be that it is far too short.

Every reader will want to make his own additions. One misses Charles Cowden Clarke on Shelley and Keats —"the character and expression of Keats's features would arrest even the casual passenger in the street". A rather critical notice of one of Mrs. Jordan's performances in 1807 needs a supplement to convey "the child of nature whose voice was cordial to the heart . . . whose singing was like the twang of Cupid's bow" (Hazlitt). Where too is Lord Chief Justice Scroggs?

> His person was large, visage comely, and speech witty and bold. He was a great voluptuary and companion of the high court rakes, as Ken, Guy, &c., whose merits, for aught I know, might prefer him. His debaucheries were egregious and his life loose; which made the Lord Chief Justice Hale detest him. (*The Lives of the North*, ed. Jessopp, vol. I, p.196.)

On the other hand, some of Mr. Uden's passages add pungently to the image presented by existing portraits. Dekker's "punched full of eyelet-holes like the cover of a warming pan" adds a new dimension to Van Blijenberch's portrait of Jonson. The ugliness of the Duke of Lauderdale, which clearly fascinated Lely, Riley and Cooper, is explained by Bishop Burnett:

> he was too big, his hair red, hanging oddly about him. His tongue was too big for his mouth, which made him bedew all that he talked to; and his whole manner was rough and boisterous, and very unfit for a Court.

It is even more valuable to have the verbal portrait of medieval celebrities, where often no reliable visual image exists.

To hope that a book will achieve a second edition is usually considered a back-handed compliment. *They Looked Like This* needs time to grow: the additions must be inserted, and there should be a list of sources; illustrations—they need only be small reproductions, eight or so to the page—could be added. It is a work of great potential value.

WORLD HISTORY

JOHN TAYLOR: *The Universal Chronicle of Ranulf Higden.* 198pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. 38s.

Nowadays historians are regarded as outstanding if they write a book which continues to be widely read with respect for a generation; yet Higden's *Polychronicon* remained popular, both with scholars and with the reading public, for more than 200 years. It was important enough for translations to be made in both the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries and for Caxton to write a continuation of it to 1460. As late as Elizabeth's day it was valued by men so diverse as the antiquary John Stowe and the statesman Lord Burghley. In spite of the immense labour of copying a book of some 300,000 words, more than 100 manuscripts of the original Latin version still survive and there must have been several times this number of manuscript copies made before Caxton chose it as the second work of English historiography to be printed. It has been said that "there is no more significant pointer to the character of a society than the kind of history it writes" and the *Polychronicon* illuminates many important aspects of the outlook of fourteenth-century England. It has often been pointed out that the Christianity of medieval historians induced them to look at the past in terms of God's purpose for the whole of mankind; and this universalizing tendency had led many writers, in England as well as elsewhere in Christendom, to start their histories with the Creation for many generations before Higden sat down to write. But his *Polychronicon* was the first chronicle written in England to treat world history at length. The allocation of four out of its seven books to the history of Greece and Rome appealed to the contemporary fondness for classical literature, history and myth. Moreover, Higden's omnivorous reading, not only of chronicles and other forms of history but also of scientific writings, of geography, of literature and of homiletic works, enabled him to cater for his contemporaries' desire for encyclopedic information. They were equally delighted by his insertion of an example or a story on every possible occasion. The result was a work that made an instant appeal to the clergy, both regular and secular, as may be seen from the number of copies made for monasteries, cathedrals, and colleges. The *Polychronicon* killed the demand for older histories and became the most popular historical encyclopedia of its century in England.

Yet although it was made readily accessible last century in the Rolls Series edition, the *Polychronicon* has hitherto not received much attention in this century from historians except Professor V. H. Galbraith. This may be because Higden had very little to say about his own times and was therefore regarded as almost without value for writing the history of the fourteenth century. Mr. Taylor has performed a valuable service in rescuing the *Polychronicon* from this neglect and showing how its immense popularity throws light on the outlook of its time. He has rendered an almost equally valuable service by relating the *Polychronicon* to historical writing as a whole in England in the fourteenth century. For the fifteenth century the late C. L. Kingsford had furnished a guide in his *English Historical Literature in the Fifteenth Century*. Mr. Taylor has been enabled to provide part of a similar service for fourteenth-century England because of the immense popularity and influence of the *Polychronicon*.

In his second chapter he surveys that background of historical writing in England in this century. In the seventh and eighth chapters he discusses the continuations, the translations, and the influence of the *Polychronicon*, especially in the latter half of the fourteenth century; for thereforward its influence on historical writing began to decline, as more laymen's forms of historical writings, such as the town chronicles, came to the fore. Thenceforward it was primarily in its translated forms that the *Polychronicon* retained its hold; and Mr. Taylor may have underestimated the importance of the translations because fewer manuscripts survive of these than of the Latin original. The Latin version, secure on the shelves of the monastic or cathedral library (and perhaps by the late fifteenth century undisturbed there), had a better chance of survival than an English translation, subject to all the vicissitudes of fortune for books in a lay household; and in any case the English translation must have seemed superfluous after Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde had published more modern English editions. Nevertheless it remains true, as Mr. Taylor says at the end of his book, that "in its learning and its wider perspectives, no less than in its miracles and its marvels, the *Polychronicon* mirrored the outlook of the educated clergy of the time". Mr. Taylor's book expounds this theme with clarity and scholarship.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Annual Subscription Rates

AUSTRALIA, $6.80. AUSTRIA, 198 Sch. E. AFRICA, £2 14s. 2d. BELGIUM, 380F. CANADA, $9.50 ($11 by air freight). DENMARK, 53Kr. EGYPT, £E3.30. FINLAND, 24.50 F.mk. FRANCE, 38F. (overseas). GREECE, 227 Dr. INDIA, 57 Rps. IRAN, 575 Rial. IRELAND, £2 14s. 2d. ISRAEL, £1s. 23. ITALY, 4,700 Lire. JAPAN, 9,733 Yen. LEBANON, £L.23.50. MALAYSIA, £2 14s. 2d. NETHERLANDS, 28 Fl. 10.40. 2L. PORTUGAL, 220 Esc. RHODESIA, £2 14s. 2d. S. AFRICA, 5.50 Rds. SPAIN, 454 Ps. SUDAN, £S2.65. SWEDEN, 39 Kr. SWITZERLAND, 35F. TURKEY, £T.48.50. U.S.A., $10. Or in any other currency at the local equivalent of £2 14s. 2d. The rates quoted apply only in cases where exchange permission, *if necessary*, has been granted.

Overseas

Subscriptions may be entered through all subscription agents or at any of these offices of *The Times*:

AUSTRALIA
The Times Australia and New Zealand Office, 21, Bolton Street, Newcastle, N.S.W.

CANADA
The Times Canadian Service Division, Box 490, King City, Ontario.

DENMARK
The Times Subscription Agency, c/o Dansk Bladdistribution, Hovedvagtsgade 8, Copenhagen, K.

FRANCE
The Times Office, 8, Rue Halévy, Paris, 9e.

U.S.A.
The Times (London) Inc., 201, East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Great Britain

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND HAND IT TO YOUR NEWSAGENT; OR POST IT TO THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER, THE TIMES, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Please enter a year's subscription (52 issues) to THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT on my behalf.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

COUNTRY ..... INT.

☐ I enclose .....

☐ Please send me an invoice.

Letters to the Editor (*continued*)

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA

Sir,—An article in *Shakespeare Survey*, No. 19 (page 162), has drawn my attention to a letter from Professor Alexander in *TLS*, March 18, 1965, which unhappily I missed when it appeared. The letter raises a number of questions in connexion with a discussion of *Troilus and Cressida* offered in my book, *Shakespeare's Professional Skills*. May I reopen the two most important of these questions?

(1) *The veracity of Richard Bonian and Henry Walley.* These two men published the first Quarto of 1609. The first copies had a title-page on which was set out: THE/Historie of Troylus/ and Cresseida./*As it was acted by the Kings Majesties*/seruants at the Globe. In later copies the title-page was altered to omit all reference to performance, whether at the Globe or elsewhere, and a prefatory letter was inserted, contemptuously denying that it had been performed in public, calling it "*a new play*" (though we know it to have been at least seven years old) "*never stal'd with the Stage, never clapper-clawd with the palmes of the vulger*", and begging potential purchasers to "*refuse not, nor like this the lesse, for not being sullied, with the smoaky breath of the multitude*".

Professor Alexander believes Bonian and Walley; I think they were lying. He says I have begged the question of their dishonesty and calls on me to produce "clearest evidence" for my view. I will do so in a moment, but will first point out that his faith in them is based on one of those conjectures which, if left to itself, turns almost imperceptibly into an established fact. Thirty-seven years ago, Professor Alexander published a valuable article in *The Library* (IX, 1929), to which all subsequent critics, myself included, owe much. In that article he accounted for the cancellation of the original title-page by the following conjecture:

> Someone must at the last minute have informed the publishers that the play had never been performed at the Globe, nor indeed before any public audience. . . .

Well, if he must, he must. And so in his letter of March 18, 1965, Professor Alexander feels entitled positively to state:

> It is true that the first issue of the Quarto . . . was cancelled when Bonian and Walley were given to understand that this (i.e. performance at the Globe) they were mistaken.

The conjecture of 1929 has become the certainty of 1965, all by itself.

Let me pass on to the evidence for my own opinion of Bonian and Walley in this affair. I begin with the last sentence of their prefatory epistle; it continues from the passage I have already quoted, that adjures the purchaser to buy the book:

> . . . *refuse not, nor like this the lesse, for not being sullied, with the smoaky breath of the multitude; but thanke fortune for the scape it hath made amongst you. Since by the grand possessors wills I believe you should have prayd for them rather then beene prayd.* . . .

This is an open admission, if not a boast, that the text they are publishing has made an escape from its rightful owners, who would have prevented it if they could. As texts do not escape of their own accord from those to whom they properly belong, it is reasonable to infer that the words "*the scape it hath made amongst you*" are a euphemism for some sort of unspecified proceeding, on the windy side of the law, almost amounting to theft. And this is not my inference only, but also that of W. W. Greg, who wrote in his *The Shakespeare First Folio* (page 448) that Jaggard

> could have argued before the Court of the Company, and not, one would imagine, without some prospect of success . . . that Bonian and Walley's edition not only flouted the interests of the players but contravened the regulations of the Company, and that the entrance of 1609 ought never, in fact, to have been allowed.

The evidence, then, for the dishonesty of Bonian and Walley is in their own mouths; and not only in what they say but in how they say it; the violence of their style is that of a shrilling publisher's blurb, full of sneer and boast, not to be trusted. *Le style c'est l'homme même.*

But, apart from these very natural questions which I think reduce the conventional assumption about the Worcester Theatres to absurdity, there is to be considered the effect this Prologue would have on the stage, which a literary text has of that kind ignores, just as what happens in a theatre is ignored by the critic who thinks *Troilus and Cressida* a comedy (following Bonian and Walley).

I can remember having seen five productions of this play, and I have directed it once myself. Never has any possible interpretation been taken it as a comedy; on the contrary it is always experienced as a dark and terrifying tragedy, though sprinkled with jokes as black and universal as the Last Judgment. Is it possible to think that Shakespeare so petty as to insert into a serious a play on a national theme, for Troy, by a long tradition, was identified in the Elizabethan mind with London—a few feeble and parochial jokes (which few would recognize) at the expense of a man who loved him this side idolatry?

In the theatre the effect of this prologue is invariably awe-striking: it creates an unusually tense silence, a startled anticipation when the massive armour-clad figure, a spear in hand, appears and dominates visual imagination, while the splendid and ironical voice he is given to say are uttered with commanding force. Who is going to listen to Ben Jonson at such a moment? Not even Ben Jonson himself.

NEVILL COGHILL

Savran House, Aylburton, Lydney, Gloucestershire.

RECOVERABLY DARK

Sir,—In discussing the reissue of Bradshaw's concordance to Milton's poems (December 29), your reviewer mentions that "a computer-produced concordance is on the way" but goes on to regret its being based on a modern edition which will "provide us only with reformed statistics". He suggests that a concordance "based uncompromisingly on the 1674 edition" would be more value. As one of the editors of the forthcoming computer-aided concordance (the other is Professor K. Swalm of the University of Pennsylvania), may I offer some comments and remarks about our effort? Our concordance, which the Clarendon Press has undertaken to publish, is based not on all the available early texts of Milton's poems through the edition of 1674, but those in print and those in manuscript. A basic text has been chosen for each poem (for *Paradise Lost*, 1674), and the readings from all the other texts where they differ from the base text are included as variant readings and listed with the main entry. Listings from the Trinity Manuscript will include only those early versions which Milton crossed out in favour of later readings; a completeness of material which will be especially useful for those working on *Comus*. Your reviewer is quite right in feeling gloomy about the prospect of a verbal-index-based concordance to any modern edition of a poet's work: someone's interpretation of the evidence; to be properly useful, a concordance must be an index to the evidence not to the interpretation.

WILLIAM INGRAM

The University of Michigan Department of English Language and Literature, Ann Arbor 48104.

BOOKS RECEIVED

[The inclusion of a book in this list does not preclude its subsequent review]

Art

BELVES, PETER, and MATHEY, FRANCIS. *Enjoying Great Paintings.* Edited by Denys Kay-Robinson. 108pp. Odhams. 30s.

The intention is to teach the newcomer to art (presumably young) to tell good from bad. This is to be done mostly by reproduction of paintings, drawings, ceramics and tapestries, under such headings as Animal Friends, Sea Pictures, High Days and Holidays, and Experiments. The choice moves from Dürer to Picasso and shows fine judgment: the colour gravure yields results that range from the downright bad to the almost startling successful.

BETTY, J. PAUL. *The Joys of Collecting.* Translated by Richard Miller. With additional text by Jean Charbonneaux, Julius S. Held and Pierre Verlet. 166pp. Country Life. £3 10s.

The assertion on the jacket that "Mr. Betty is generally conceded to be the wealthiest man on the face of the earth" arouses curiosity about the kind of art collection that can be made by one who has the acquisitive powers of the Medici. Rembrandt, Rubens and Raphael are worthily represented, the Greek and Roman marbles and bronzes are impressive, the French furniture highly ornamental and historic, the Persian carpets of surpassing beauty. That the possessor of all these treasures enjoys them there is no doubt, yet somehow the hallmark of the truly great collector is lacking. The volume carries 100 colour plates, including some first-rate Impressionists. These are unevenly reproduced.

CALIBERTÉ, NORMAN, and MCILHANY, STERLING. *Banners and Hangings: Design and Construction.* 92pp. Studio Vista. £2 12s.

When the closed helmet first became essential wear for the smart man in armour the carrying of a flag or pennant, decorated with a heraldic device, was found useful for avoidance of mistaken it was sometimes impossible to rectify. Guild processions and such occasions as the *palio* in Siena offered opportunities for the display of guy banners, but in more recent times their use has been reduced to little more than the announcement of art exhibitions in Bond Street.

It seems that artists, in America at any rate, are once again exploring the creative potentialities of the banner, and in this book American Pop, Op and abstract painters show in colour and black-and-white what to expect.

Biography and Memoirs

JONES, JACK RAYMOND. *The Man Who Loved the Sun.* 176pp. Evans. 21s.

Mr. Jones claims to have written this new and supposed biography of Van Gogh to counteract the "false image" which has been "built up in the public mind" by "inaccurate popular articles" and "over-romanticized books and films". He could hardly have found words which apply better to his own contribution.

RIDGWAY, JOHN, and BLYTH, CHAY. *Fighting Chance.* 255pp. Paul Hamlyn. 21s.

Last summer four men set off on a weird and eccentric venture, a rowing race across the Atlantic. Two of them were tragically lost; the others, two army paratroopers, made a landfall in Ireland ninety-two days after leaving Cape Cod. Though they were feted as heroes, their account of the crossing is marvellously free of heroics. They make it quite clear that most of it was sheer hell. They were cold, ill, cramped, lonely and frightened, tormented by despair and at one point on the verge of starvation. Their voyage brought none of the pleasure and contentment that attends the sailing yachtsman.

Yet their ordeal enabled them to see themselves and their attitudes in a new light. Moreover it quickly broke down the slightly awkward relationship between officer and ranks, and forged a deep and mutually dependent friendship. Their story, of which each writes a chapter alternately, is a sympathetic and moving document.

STERN, FRANCIS W. (Editor). *The Letters of John Hawkins and Samuel and Daniel Lysons, 1812-1830.* 82pp. Chichester: West Sussex County Council, County Record Office. £2.

The discovery of the Roman villa at Bognor, Sussex, in 1811 was the subject of many letters exchanged between John Hawkins, the archaeologist and geologist whose home was near by, and the two Lysons brothers, authors of the *Magna Britannia*. The original correspondence between Hawkins and Samuel Lysons, and after Samuel's death in 1819 with the surviving brother, has recently been handed over to the West Sussex Record Office, where Mr. Steer has now produced this edition of the eighty-one letters, adding some account of their authors, biographical notes, and an index.

Geography

COTTER, CHARLES H. *The Astronomical and Mathematical Foundations of Geography.* 244pp. Hollis and Carter. 35s.

This is not a treatise on astronomy or mathematics. Mr. Cotter has attempted in one short volume to gather together and express in simple terms some of the principal mathematical elements which young student geographers will meet with in their studies of man's progress in understanding and charting his physical environment. The various chapters deal with topics such as "Ideas on the size and shape of the earth", tracing progress from the earliest theories as far as the development of the concept of an International Ellipsoid of Reference in 1924. Thence through chapters on plane and spherical trigonometry to navigation, elementary field astronomy, land surveying and the study of map projections. The range is so vast that the treatment of each topic must of necessity be light and fleeting, just sufficient to whet the appetite before moving on. While in many respects this is admirable in an introductory work designed to stimulate interest in the subject, it has its dangers. Generalization and over-simplification can lead to extremely misleading statements. Thus in chapter 7, which deals with the Elements of Survey in only twenty-three and a half pages, there are several statements which, in the context quoted, are not strictly true. However, in spite of these obvious limitations Mr. Cotter has largely succeeded in his stated aim and his book will certainly merit a place in any secondary school library.

History

DURANT, HORATIA. *Raglan Castle.* 100pp. Pontypool: Griffin Press. 21s.

The story of this border castle, now in the care of the Ministry of Works, ends with its siege and destruction in 1646, and so Mrs. Durant's history too concludes with the Civil War. Any account of Raglan castle must be also largely that of the Somerset family whose founder, the first Earl of Worcester, came to it by marriage with the heiress of the Herberts. The author, who herself has close family associations with Raglan, shows an intimate knowledge both of the building and of the lives and characters of its former owners.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE S. H. L. *King Charles II's Jesuit Son.* 17pp. The Author, 15 Clare Street, Cambridge. 21s.

Since Lord Acton's day it has been known that letters exist which are alleged to have been written by Charles II and to show that he had an illegitimate son, older than the Duke of Monmouth, who became a Jesuit novice. Mr. Washington's monograph is inspired by the fact that, unlike the earlier historians, he has been able to inspect the originals preserved by the Jesuits in Rome, and is persuaded that they are in the king's own hand, even if his case is a little weakened by the admission that he is no skilled palaeographer. Sceptical historians will hardly find here anything so conclusive as to cause a change of mind, but this short book sets out the evidence fairly enough and puts forward the theory that the young man's mother was Buckingham's sister, Mary Stuart, Duchess of Richmond.

Literature and Literary Criticism

BIELER, LUDWIG. *History of Roman Literature.* Condensed and adapted from the German, with the collaboration of the author, by John Wilson. 209pp. Macmillan. 18s.

This chronological survey, condensed and adapted from the German, is accurate, concise and, within its limits, comprehensive. But the publishers' claim that there is no book of similar scope in English is scarcely fair to Michael Grant's *Roman Literature*, which covers the ground in a more interesting way, is generously diversified by quotations from the originals, and might well be found a more readable and suggestive work for the general student.

Medicine

WILSON, DOROTHY CLARKE. *Ten Fingers for God.* 247pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 21s.

The story of how Paul Brand, a surgeon with an interest in orthopaedics, began in 1946 to treat by surgery the deformed hands and feet of lepers whose disease was no longer active makes exciting reading. "To be cured of active leprosy but left with crippled hands and feet may be a victory over the bacillus, but it is a defeat for the man", said Brand when he addressed an international congress on leprosy in Tokyo. His work in the leprosy settlement at Vellore, in India, has shown what can be done by skill and patience to restore these patients back to active life. Many sidelights on the life of the leper are given in this book—how many people know that in a rat-infested country like India a leper needs to keep a cat to prevent rats gnawing his fingers and toes during the night, for these have lost all sensation? The author tells her tale in a simple and emotional way, with great enthusiasm: this should not blind the reader to the great importance of Brand's work.

WOODALL, SAMUEL JAMES. *The Manor House Hospital.* Foreword by Lord Chorley. 214pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.

The late Dr. Woodall has a good story to tell; the struggle to establish a hospital for the Industrial Orthopaedic Society in order to treat and help men who had suffered injury at their work shows how success can be attained by enthusiasm and perseverance. A large sum of money was raised by voluntary effort and with this an improvised organization which was started in 1941 to help the French wounded was converted into a well equipped and staffed hospital whose work is now well known. This book is very much a chronicle of events and a directory of those who have been involved in the hospital's development: the clinical side of the story is more or less confined to an account of some of the successful lawsuits in which Lord Uvedale, the brother of the author and for many years the resident surgeon of the hospital, appeared as an expert medical witness. As a book of reference, however, the book unfortunately loses value as it does not include an index.

Natural History

GRINDLAY, IRENE. *Velvet Paws.* Foreword by Michaela Denis. 190pp. Robert Hale. 25s.

These particular velvet paws belong to Mara, one of the lionesses which played the part of Elsa in the film *Born Free*. Mara was adopted by the Grindlays when a few days old and lived as their pet for nine months before going to the Animal Orphanage at the National Park in Nairobi. At this point Mrs. Grindlay ends her story and only in the last four pages do we learn of Mara's eventual rise to stardom. It is the unfortunate truth, however, that by the end of the film-making Mara was considered too domesticated to rough it in the wild and was flown to England to take up quarters in Whipsnade Zoo. The Grindlays do not reproach themselves for this ignominious end. One wonders if they should.

SHELDRICK, DAPHNE. *The Orphans of Tsavo.* 159pp. Collins and Harvill Press. 25s.

Daphne Sheldrick, wife of the Game Warden in charge of Tsavo East—a territory situated midway between Mombasa and Nairobi, has written an amusing account of the orphaned animals that have found their way to her home. The orphans vary enormously in size, from elephant to mongoose, but all delight in having complete freedom to come and go as they please. This liberal policy inevitably leads to some heartaches but Mrs. Sheldrick never overdoes the sentiment. The photographs are unusually natural.

Railways

NOCK, O. S. *Southern Steam.* 199pp. David and Charles. £2 2s.

What the Southern Railway inherited in the way of locomotives from the London, Brighton and South Coast, the London and South Western and the South Eastern and Chatham Railways when it was formed in 1923 and what it built on its own account until it was extinguished by nationalization. The big "industrial" lines like the L.M.S. sometimes raised an eyebrow at the mention of the old S.R.; all those commuters rattling up to London from Bexleyheath and Esher and not a freight train worth the name, but the Southern had a fine spirit, an inspired general manager in Sir Herbert Walker and two locomotive engineers of original talent in Maunsell and Oliver Bulleid and, as Mr. Nock shows in a remarkable piece of reconstruction and analysis, there was some clinking good running in the 1920s and 1930s by the "King Arthurs", the "Schools" and later in the 1940s by the unbeautiful, eccentric but herculean "Merchant Navy" class.

Science

KING-HELE, DESMOND. *Observing Earth Satellites.* 220pp. Macmillan. 30s.

At the beginning of 1966 there were some 200 man-made satellites in orbit about the earth. Mr. King-Hele's well-illustrated book explains the photographic and radio methods of tracking and then devotes rather more space to the visual methods. A large share of this visual work is done by amateurs, some of whom have made many thousands of observations, using nothing more complicated than a pair of binoculars. Here is a worth-while hobby for the amateur, and the author gives clear and simple instructions, explaining the varying appearance of these satellites and the method of prediction. The scientific results of this work are described in the final chapters, thus rounding off a very useful book, which contains a remarkable amount of new and authoritative information.

TRENCH, BRINSLEY LE POER. *The Flying Saucer Story.* 208pp. Spearman. 25s.

This author holds that visitors from other parts of the universe "have been watching us for a very long time" and gathers in particulars of unidentified flying objects from all over the world and from many eras. He produces evidence of crashed U.F.O.s and accepts stories of human contacts (including those of Adamski) with visitors from outer space. He maintains that humans are gradually being "groomed" for exchanges with beings from other worlds and that we should ease the process by abandoning our inordinate lity.

Sports and Pastimes

AYMAR, GORDON C. *Yacht Racing. Rules and Tactics.* 134pp. D. Van Nostrand. £2 15s.

It is unfortunate that the revised version of Mr. Aymar's book should continue to refer to the rules of the North American Yacht Racing Union rather than those of the International Yacht Racing Union with which they are now identical. This might deter British readers from a worthwhile analysis and explanation of the racing rules, exceptionally well illustrated.

Hockey Coaching: Official Handbook of the Hockey Association. 368pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 30s.

A handsomely produced guide to all aspects of the game, produced with the full backing of the coaching committee of the Hockey Association; this work puts hockey coaching a vital step forward. At every level players should benefit from the lengthy discussions on principles of attack and defence and the improvement of techniques. Diagrams and instructional drawings are used to full advantage though photographs would also have been of benefit.

STOSKY, BILL, and WALKER, ARF. *Guide to the Underwater.* 192pp. New York: Sterling Publishing. London: Oak Tree Press. £2 10s.

This well-illustrated book is essentially a beginner's introduction to skin diving. It gives many useful hints on diving techniques and spear-fishing, and attempts, in a non-scientific way, by means of numerous colour photographs and a descriptive text, to describe various marine animals.

Some good advice is given on collecting—fish for the aquarium, coral for display and on preservation. There are sections on diving for treasure and on underwater photography; the latter, however, could have been expanded to give more technical information.

Wine

JOHNSON, HUGH. *Wine.* Line drawings by Owen Wood. 206pp. Nelson. £3 10s.

The glossy appearance of Mr. Johnson's book may somewhat unfairly tell against it, for if good wine needs no bush, then a useful survey of the wines of the world scarcely needs the large format, the bled-off colour photographs and the trappings of the coffee-table compendium. For the text is more serious and informed than its get-up suggests, and the author is more critical and analytical than many others who have attempted a similar tour. Also to be discounted are occasional bursts of an effervescent style; for example, the book's opening sentence: "Think, for a moment, of an almost paper-white glass of liquid, just shot with greeny gold, just tart on your tongue, full of wild-flower scents and spring-water freshness". However, the large amount of information implicit in such a book has been carefully collected and easily conveyed, and the author's own colour photographs are attractive.

TURNER, B. C. A., and ROTHROE, E. A. *The AB-Z of Wine-Making.* 203pp. Pelham Books. 30s.

Mr. Turner, well-known for his books on home-made wines, has been joined by a collaborator to compile a useful dictionary of wine-making. Although directed principally at home wine-makers, it contains a great deal of information on matters of interest to all concerned with wine and wine-drinking. The articles and entries mostly deal with technical and scientific aspects, and they will certainly assist those wishing to progress beyond the kitchen-sink stage of wine-making. In addition there are articles on such matters as decanting, glasses and the history of wine. The level of accuracy is high, but in the historical article Eleanor of Aquitaine, who brought Gascony to the English crown, is made to marry the wrong Henry in the wrong century.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS

Frank Cass have recently brought out the following new editions: *British Policy in Kenya Colony* by Marjorie Ruth Dilley (300pp. £2 5s.), first published in 1937 by Nelson; *England's Eliza* by Elkin Calhoun Wilson (479pp. £4 4s.), first published in 1939 by Harvard University Press; *Studies in Beaumont, Fletcher, and Massinger* by Baldwin Maxwell (238pp. £2 15s.), first published in 1939 by the University of North Carolina Press.

Longmans have produced a fifth edition of R. J. Harrison Church's *West Africa* (543pp. £3); it first appeared in 1957. From Macmillan comes a new edition of *The Bronte Letters*, selected and edited by Muriel Spark (208pp. 25s.); it first appeared in 1954. Oxford University Press have issued a second edition of *Sir Orfeo*, edited by A. J. Bliss (79pp. 25s. Paperback, 12s. 6d.), first published in 1954. *The Dahlia Grower's Treasury*, by A. T. Barnes (168pp. 30s.), first published in 1954, is published in a second edition by W. H. and L. Collingridge.

Jamiporesha's Publishing

Kama Sûtra: Hindu Art of Love, complete English translation of the authentic original Sanskrit Text by Vatsyayana, by Dr. S. C. Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Ph.D., with 16 Indian drawings and 16 photographic illustrations. £10/10/-. You and Your Star (Zodiacal Astrology and Numerology), by Chetro. 5s. 25/-. Practical Palmistry, by Noel Jaquin. With 42 Illustrations. 5s. 10/-. Yogic Asanas for Health and Vigour, by Dr. G. Ech. With 44 Illustrations. 5s. 9/6. Yogic Tissue Exercises for Men and Women, by Swami Sivananda. With 22 Illustrations. 5s. 9/6. LONDON STOCKISTS: MRS. CHARLES SKILTON LTD., 80 Alexandra Road, S.W.19.

Fiction (*continued*)

ROBBING THE THIEF

LEONID LEONOV: *Vor.* 579pp. Moscow: Moskovski Rabochi. Distributed by Collet's. 15s.

LEONID LEONOV: *The Russian Forest.* 719pp. Moscow: Progress Publishers. Distributed by Central Books. 21s.

When Leonov's *Vor* (The Thief) first came out in 1927, it was subtitled "A novel of contemporary life", and justifiably, for it is a fascinating document of the times. The hero Dmitry Vekshin, a Commissar in the Red Army during the Civil War, has been demoralized by his return to civilian life with its apparent glorification of the bourgeois values that he had just been fighting to overthrow once and for all. Rejecting this travesty of socialism, he goes underground and becomes a thief, in protest against a Revolution that has sold its soul. Although sympathetic to his hero, Leonov does not idealize him. He sees the black spots in his character, his arrogance and callousness, bred and fostered by his criminal existence, and he also tries to reconcile his often outrageous behaviour with the values of independence and courage that he represents, implying that it is a poor sort of communism that can make no use of them. The novel ends with a tentative suggestion that Vekshin may yet be reclaimed by a course of physical labour and further education.

The unflattering portrayal of communists, the unorthodox values proclaimed and the refusal to accept any easy solution aroused a storm of controversy and the book was eventually suppressed after some four editions had come out. In 1959 it was substantially revised, but Leonov made no attempt to bring the book up to date or even to provide a sequel. He has kept the narrative framework intact, but the interpretation is now completely different. Vekshin is treated simply as a bandit, without a single redeeming feature. The earlier optimistic ending is now brushed aside scornfully. The new *Vor* is a dispiriting book because it has nothing to offer in place of a serious paradox but a hefty truism.

Some indication of the processes that led to this sad result can be detected in *The Russian Forest* (1950-53), first published soon after the death of Stalin. It was this book which finally established Leonov's reputation in his own country and in 1957 he was awarded a Lenin prize for literature, the first of its kind. In nearly every respect, however, it compares unfavourably with the novels that Leonov produced in the 1920s and 1930s.

This translation from a Moscow publishing house is the first complete one in English, but it cannot really be recommended. The translator has aimed no higher than a literal accuracy, and the result is this sort of soulless no-man's language:

"I bet your heart's thumping like mad? Drink it in, it happens once in a lifetime", Polya's young mentor whispered hotly behind her.

The glossary of Chief Characters is certainly of assistance, but it goes far beyond mere identification even to the point of indicating "goodies" and "baddies". English readers do not need to be spoonfed in this way. Nor, in fairness to Leonov, is his novel as schematic as the glossary makes it sound.

SOVSEX

YULI DANIEL (NIKOLAI ARZHAK): *The Man from M.I.S.P.* Translated by M. V. Nesterov. 48pp. Flegon Press.

This "First Ever Soviet Sex Story", as the publishers term it, is a pretty feeble affair. The description itself is misleading; sex may rear its ugly head in a tame sort of way, but the aim veers between the satirical and the farcical. The style (as rendered in M. V. Nesterov's translation) is banal, the jokes laboured, the presentation of the book poor. The much shorter "Hands" which fills the last eight pages has a grisly setting and a neat twist, but is hardly striking except to the sovietologically-slanted eye. Mr. Daniel was of course one of the victims of the disgraceful Moscow trial last February. The present publication does not do him much service, though it makes it seem more senseless than ever that he should have been so cruelly and weightily repressed.

MICROCOSMONAUTS

CLAUDE MAURIAC: *L'Oubli.* 238pp. Paris: Grasset. 15fr.

ALAIN JOUFFROY: *Le Temps d'un livre.* 251pp. Paris: Gallimard. 15fr.

More and more it is the fashion in these alienated days for French novels to come complete with resident novelist, whose function it is to remind us that what we are reading is a representation and not reality. Claude Mauriac, one of the most alert and lucid of structuralists, is constantly doffing his mask in *L'Oubli* to tell us, among other helpful things, that his obsession and hence his theme is Time.

His new novel owes a lot to Michel Butor and *L'Emploi du temps*. It comes into existence because something has been forgotten, or repressed, and the reader's task is to play the analyst and decide what this something is, since the novelist is too guilty ever to admit it directly to himself. The machinery of confession is set in motion by a woman whom the narrator meets at a party and who claims to have once been an intimate friend, though he has absolutely no recollection of her. He tries to find a name for her from among his stock of conquests, and settles for Manou, though the forewarned reader might have preferred Mnemosyne, since her function is to release the memory and create a work of art. Once the stimulus has been provided the images follow one another mechanically into the consciousness, some more insistently than others, though all of them demand equally to be explained, both in their nature and their contiguity.

M. Mauriac talks of his book as an "intellectual detective story", and we have his word for it that there is only one possible solution. *L'Oubli* in fact is an elegant new *roman-puzzle*, intended for the recreation of that active New Reader, *homo ludens*. Towards the end reference is made to a group of like-minded friends, known as "Les Treize", whose Christian names look familiar even though the rest has been suppressed—Samuel, Alain, Nathalie, Michel, &c. Number Fourteen, it seems, is out to steal their plans from them, but M. Mauriac foils him, since the key to his new novel is safe behind his portrait of Mme. Roland. All that the thief achieves is to create disorder and that, as we should by this time know, merely means a different sort of order.

Although Alain Jouffroy also discusses some of his principles of literary creation in *Le Temps d'un livre* they remain very much more mysterious than those of M. Mauriac. This is another novel that sets out to be true to the mind and not to life. Its massively long first sentence leads inwards from the mighty metropolis—Paris—to the tiny brain, whose powers of constitution and transformation are nevertheless about to be exalted. Having established his starting point, M. Jouffroy, the bold microcosmonaut, sets off on a difficult voyage of initiation, which involves a certain amount of fun down among the archetypes.

What seems to concern the narrator most is that a book, as normally constituted, imposes a false order and immobility on the shifting spectacle of life, and that we cannot live and write about it at the same time. The answer, it seems, is not to make a book out of life but to make a life out of a book. The mirror which cuts the writer off from the real world ultimately gets smashed in *Le Temps d'un livre*, and a coincidence is mysteriously consummated. M. Jouffroy's message seems to be one of an all-embracing love and acceptance, since he refuses to turn contingency into tragedy, but it is darkly conveyed. "I write and things follow me", says the narrator at one point, but in this they may well have the advantage of the reader.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: 5s. a line (minimum 10s.), box numbers 2s. Semi-display £3 5s. an inch. Display £4 an inch.

ORDERS and Box Replies to: Classified Advertisement Department, The Times Literary Supplement, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. CENtral 2000, extn. 318. Telex 262622/3

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

LIBRARIANS

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from Honours Graduates for the Post of SENIOR SUB-LIBRARIAN in charge of the SCIENCE LIBRARY. Applicants should have had considerable experience in an Academic Library. Professional qualifications will be an advantage. Salary scale £2,270 by £90 to £2,630. Superannuation (F.S.S.U.) and removal allowance. Further particulars should be obtained from the Secretary, the University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (eight copies) should be lodged not later than 18th February, 1967.

CITY OF BATH
MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES
SENIOR ASSISTANTS

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following POSTS (A.P. III, £1,180 to £1,435):

SENIOR ASSISTANT (Cataloguer).
SENIOR ASSISTANT (Reference Library).

Further information may be obtained from the Director, Municipal Libraries, Queen Square, Bath, to whom applications should be sent not later than Tuesday, 24th January, 1967.

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
County Library
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT COUNTY LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable experience for this appointment, which ranks next to that of the Deputy County Librarian. The post will become vacant on 31st March on the promotion of the present holder. Salary within Scale, A.P.V. (£1,665 to £1,865 per annum). Approved removal expenses paid. Temporary housing accommodation may be available. Car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme.

Comprehensive further details and application form from the Establishment Officer, Shire Hall, Bedford. Closing date 6th February.

BOARD OF TRADE LIBRARY
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

The expansion of the Board's library services into the fields of civil aviation and merchant shipping presents opportunities for librarians to work in a wide range of economic, commercial and technical subjects. There are now vacancies for men and women, aged 22 or over, as unestablished Librarians Grade IV in the Board's libraries in London. The duties include cataloguing, classification, preparation of bibliographies and indexes, enquiry work and supervision of staff engaged in the various specialized services to readers. Candidates must hold a Diploma in Librarianship from a British University or have passed the Registration Examination of the 1964 or subsequent Part II (Final) Examination of the Library Association. Students who are completing their examinations this winter may apply.

Scale minimum: £871—scale maximum £1,532. Starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Five-day week. Annual leave three weeks and three days in addition to public holidays. Prospects of established posts and promotion.

Applications to the Manager (PE 1080), Ministry of Labour, Professional and Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, by 31st January, 1967.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY
APPLICATIONS invited from suitably qualified persons for POST of

CHIEF CATALOGUER
in the Public Library.

Salary A.P.T. II (£920 to £1,125).

The person appointed will be responsible for the coordination and control of cataloguing throughout the service. Normal office hours.

Applications with details of qualifications and experience, together with names of two referees, must reach me by 28th January, 1967.

EDWARD S. SMITH, Town Clerk.

LIBRARIAN

IN WIDE-RANGING TECHNICAL FIELD

A librarian is required to take full charge of the technical library and information services demanded by this rapidly expanding Systems Company. The service needs to embrace a wide range of scientific and engineering subjects.

The post has excellent prospects. The initial need is for an efficient service which will grow as the Company expands, and offers a challenge to an individual prepared to display initiative and drive.

Write with brief details in the first instance to;

The Personnel Manager,

E-A SPACE AND ADVANCED MILITARY SYSTEMS LTD. (EASAMS LTD.)
CHOBHAM ROAD□FRIMLEY□NR. ALDERSHOT□HANTS.

A Member of the Elliott-Automation Group

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COUNTY LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the following posts in the County Library Service:

SENIOR ASSISTANT, Headquarters' Cataloguing Section, A.P.T. II, £980 to £1,220 p.a.

MOBILE LIBRARIAN, Amersham, A.P.T. I/II, £780-£1,220 p.a.

N.J.C. Conditions of Service. Successful candidate subject to medical examination.

In approved cases the County Council makes a grant towards removal expenses up to a maximum of £100.

Further details may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Applications (no forms), with the names and addresses of two referees, to the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, to be received by the 2nd February, 1967.

CAMBORNE-REDRUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified librarians for the POST of CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN. Salary A.P. II (£980 to £1,220); commencing salary dependent upon experience. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees, to reach the undersigned by 31st January, 1967.

Appointment will be subject to a satisfactory medical report for superannuation purposes and to one month's notice by either side.

Canvassing will disqualify. Relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council must be declared.

S. C. WILSON, Clerk of the Council.
Council Offices, Camborne, Cornwall.
5th January, 1967.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD

Vacancy for TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN/SENIOR ASSISTANT, with responsibility for the Technical Library and additional duties as Senior Assistant in the Adult Lending Library. Salary within Special Library Scale maximum £1,435 for a Chartered Librarian, restricted to maximum of £1,220 until Chartered. Modern building, lively and expanding service, photo-charging, five-day week (alternate free Saturdays). Closing date 28th January, 1967.

Annual report and details of appointment from Borough Librarian and Curator, Public Library, Civic Centre, Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex.

B. A. FRANCIS, Town Clerk.

CHELTENHAM LADIES COLLEGE

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN required for library of 17,000 volumes. G.C.E. with one or two passes at A level and/or some library experience and qualifications an advantage. Salary in the scale £450 to £600, with half school vacations. Non-resident, but help would be given in finding accommodation.

Apply to Principal in own handwriting with testimonials and names of two referees.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL
COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of BRANCH LIBRARIAN at Torpoint, near Plymouth. New building opened in 1963.

Salary will be within the Librarians' Scale, £820 to £1,435 (minimum £1,060 for Chartered Librarian), according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees should reach the County Librarian, County Hall, Truro, not later than 21st January, 1967.

B. T. VERGER, Clerk of the County Council.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(1) Chief Cataloguer.

Salary; New A.P. IV (£1,385—£1,665) plus London Weighting. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Forms to be returned not later than Monday, February 6th.

(2) Assistant Cataloguer.

Salary; New A.P. I/II (£780—£1,220) plus London Weighting. Possession of at least Part I of the L.A. Examination would be an advantage and would ensure placing within A.P. II (minimum basic salary £980). Forms to be returned not later than Monday, February 20th.

Neither post requires Saturday or evening duty. Excellent canteen facilities.

Further details and application forms obtainable from Stanley Dean, F.L.A., F.R.S.A., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Manor Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.

T. M. H. SCOTT, Town Clerk.

LIBRARIANS

DUDLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian. Salary A.P.T. I (£735 to £960) or A.P.T. II (£920 to £1,125) according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Dudley Technical College, Dudley, Worcestershire, to whom completed forms should be returned as soon as possible.

ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ASSISTANT (female), aged 18-25, required for the Society's Library and office. Typing essential. Salary according to age and experience. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. Royal Entomological Society, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for two POSTS either on the grade of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN or SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT. Applicants should possess good qualifications in librarianship and applicants for the grade of Assistant Librarian should be graduates. Two posts are in the Main and one in the Medical Library. Salary scales: Assistant Librarian £1,155 to £2,095; Senior Library Assistant £[illegible] to £1,025 per annum.

Further particulars are available from the Librarian, Edinburgh University Library, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8, with whom applications should be lodged not later than Saturday, 4th February, 1967.

HOME OFFICE

Unestablished vacancy for LIBRARIAN Grade IV at Home Office Fire Service Training College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. Open to men or women aged at least 22. Candidates must have an approved post-graduate university diploma in librarianship or have passed the Registration Examination, or the 1964 or subsequent Part II (Final) Examination, of the Library Association, and have had some practical experience of librarianship. This is a new post and entails building up a comprehensive technical library and matters and allied subjects.

Duties include purchase, classification, etc. of books, cataloguing and information work. Salary £803 (at 22), £970 (at 25 and over), maximum £1,457. Board and Single Accommodation available at an inclusive charge of £[illegible].

Applications to the Principal Establishment Officer, Room 326, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, by 27 January, 1967.

INFORMATION SCIENTIST
LIBRARIAN

United Glass Limited invite applications from experienced technical librarians to run the Group Library and Information Section. The library is situated in their modern and expanding Research and Development at St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Applicants should have a science qualification, preferably a B.Sc., Being a member of the Institute of Information Scientists and/or a Chartered Librarian is an advantage.

Excellent working conditions and fringe benefits. A good salary will be paid dependent on qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further information from:

The Research Manager
UNITED GLASS LIMITED
Research and Development
St. Albans, Hertfordshire

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY SEELY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Librarians for the POST of ASSISTANT IN CHARGE of the West Wight Branch Library, salary on scale Clerical II (£860 by £[illegible] to £1,020 per annum), starting salary commensurate with qualifications.

Application forms obtainable from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight. Closing date 3rd February.

LLANDUDNO DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of ASSISTANT from Chartered Librarians or students for the Final Examination of the Library Association to be held this December or be seeking a suitable post to obtain the service for admission to the Register.

Salary within Grades A.P.T. I-II of the Scales. Point of entry in the scale according to qualifications and experience. Canvassing will disqualify.

Applications giving age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees should reach the Librarian, Public Library, Llandudno, by 28th January, 1967.

T. HATTON LEAH, Clerk to the Council, Llandudno.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
VICTORIAN STUDIES CENTRE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of BIBLIOGRAPHER in the Victorian Studies Centre. Applicants should have a good honours degree, and preferably library qualifications, experience and knowledge of foreign languages.

Salary according to qualifications and experience on scale £1,105 to £2,300 a year.

Further particulars from the Registrar, to whom applications should be sent by 4th February.

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited for this appointment. The successful applicant will be appointed Librarian on the retirement of the present Librarian. Commencing salary within A.P.T. III. Housing accommodation if required.

Applications to the undersigned as soon as possible.

D. WILLOUGHBY, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Littlehampton, Sussex.

CALLENDAR PARK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FALKIRK

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OR SENIOR ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post. Experience of children's library work may be an advantage but is not essential. Salary scale: Chartered librarian, £890-£1,115; Part qualified and/or experienced, £750-£860 or £975. Application forms, available from the College Secretary, should be returned by 27th January.

LIBRARIANS

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
GRAMOPHONE LIBRARIAN AP.II/III
(£1,055-£1,310)

Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Preference will be given to applicants with Library Association Examination (Part I), part(s) of Registration and/or suitable library experience and a good knowledge of Music.

Applications, giving age, education, qualifications, present post and salary, and previous experience, with the names of two referees, should reach the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Walpole Park, Ealing, W.5, by 30th January, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

LIBRARIAN
(Scale "B", £1,610 to £1,940 plus London Weighting)

A Chartered Librarian with considerable public library experience is required. The successful candidate will be required to supervise either the Central Lending Library or the Finsbury Library, the duties of both posts being interchangeable.

All matters relating to the management of a progressive branch library will fall within the orbit of the successful candidate who should be prepared to organize a live programme for the development of the service.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
Illustrations Collection
(A.P.T. III, £1,090 to £1,310 plus London Weighting)

An experienced Librarian is required to take charge of an illustrations collection which is administered through the Junior Libraries. The successful applicant will be required to devote a part of his/her time to work in the Children's Department.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
(A.P.T. III, £1,090 to £1,310 plus London Weighting)

A Librarian with experience of work with children, including extension activities, is required, to take charge of one of the nine Islington Junior Libraries.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS
(A.P.T. II, £920 to £1,125 plus London Weighting)

Librarians are required for duties in the lending departments. Their work will include control of staff and supervision of routines. They will also be required to give assistance in maintaining catalogues and stock records and to carry out work in connection with inter-library loans.

Application forms may be obtained from the Chief Librarian and Curator, 68 Holloway Road, N.7, to whom completed forms should be returned by 26th January, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

LIBRARIANS-IN-CHARGE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians to fill posts of Librarian in Charge of a Branch Library in Lambeth's expanding library service.

Applicants must have considerable experience of leading library work. Salary scale A.P.T. IV (£1,290-£1,555) regarding to Lettered Scale "A" (£1,495-£1,745) pending because of national economic policy.

This salary scale is subject to an approximate 7 per cent increase which will take effect as from 1st February, 1967.

Applications quoting reference TLS/L/1 and giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees to be sent to the Town Clerk, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2, by January 29, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM: LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE. Salary, £1,600 to £2,180 S.O.1. The person appointed will take charge of the Reference Libraries and Information Service Group and will be responsible to the Borough Librarian for the efficient organisation, coordination and progress of this section of the Library Service. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians and preferably graduates of a British University with wide experience in the organization and control of reference libraries and information services and the supervision of staff. For application form and further details write or 'phone (DUN. 4343 Extn. 37), quoting ref: TLS191, Town Clerk, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6. Closing date for applications 6 February, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the undermentioned appointments on Grade A.P. IV plus London Weighting.

LENDING LIBRARIAN, Mitcham Library.

LENDING LIBRARIAN, Morden Library.

A five-day working week is in operation with alternate Saturdays off duty. [illegible] per cent removal expenses paid. No housing but advances for house purchase available.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Borough Librarian, Merton Cottage, Church Path, Merton Park, London, S.W.19, to be returned by the 4th February, 1967.

SYDNEY ASTIN, Town Clerk.

LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES
ASSISTANT REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS invited from Chartered Librarians for above POST on Grade APT III-IV. Application forms and further details, from Borough Librarian, Parkshot Rooms, Richmond, Surrey, returnable by 30th January. (Quote B.212 TLS.)

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY
HACKNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Dalston Lane, E.8

APPLICATIONS are invited from CHARTERED LIBRARIANS to assist the College Librarian.

The library is in three buildings and is open day and evening during term time. The salary scale is £1,200 to £1,425 and the starting salary should be above minimum if appropriate. Forms and details from the Education Officer (Estab. 2a), County Hall, S.E.1, closing date for applications, 31 January, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

LIBRARY ASSISTANT required for Research Library. Desirable qualifications include a degree, some experience of cataloguing and an ability to type.

Salary on scale £780 by £40 to £940, four weeks annual leave.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and career to the Secretary, University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.C.1, as soon as possible.

LIBRARIANS

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN is required in the Institute Library. Applications are invited from University Graduates who have had some library or research experience. A qualification in science or technology is preferred but is not essential. Successful applicants will be expected to take part in an expansion of library services. Salary in the range £1,105 to £1,340 per annum with the possibility of entry into the Sub-Librarian Grade (£1,470 to £2,010). F.S.S.U.

Application forms may be obtained from the Registrar of the Institute, Manchester, 1, to whom completed applications should be returned by 3rd February, 1967.

LADY MARGARET HALL, OXFORD

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified women for the POST of ASSISTANT in the College Library. Salary Scale £744 to £1,010. University or college library experience desirable. Graduate preferred. The appointment will date from 1 April, 1967.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Principal not later than 4 February.

MIDDLESBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CONSTANTINE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a LIBRARIAN, duties to commence as soon as possible. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians. Successful candidate will be expected to assist in developing and organizing the services provided by the Library. The appointment will offer wide scope for anyone interested in scientific and technical librarianship.

Salary A.P. III—£1,180 to £1,435.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, returnable within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

BOROUGH OF NEATH
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above appointment within Grade A.P.T. III (£1,180 to £1,435 per annum). Consideration will also be given to applicants who have passed the Final Examination of the Library Association.

The person appointed will be required to take charge of the Libraries in the absence of the Librarian.

The appointment is subject to the National Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1953 and to the passing of a medical examination.

Detailed applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February, 1967.

F. A. RENNISON, Town Clerk, Civic Centre, Neath.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified and experience persons for a POST as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, A.P.T. II-III (£920-£1,340), salary according to qualifications. Chartered Librarian (A.P.T. III) with experience of cataloguing/book ordering department preferred. Housing available and removal expenses paid in certain circumstances.

Applications, with names of two referees, to reach the City Librarian, Central Library, Bethel Street, Norwich, by 28th January, 1967.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY LIBRARY
CORBY REGION
SENIOR ASSISTANT
£1,220 to £1,435

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable experience for appointment to the above POST. The post is next in seniority to the Regional Librarian, offering useful experience in a lively new town where housing accommodation will be available to the successful applicant. The salary will be A.P.T. III (£1,220 to £1,435), the entry point according to qualifications and experience. Conditions of service will be in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained from R. Wright, County Librarian, Angel Street, Northampton, by whom applications must be received not later than Monday, 30th January, 1967.

J. ALAN TURNER, Clerk of the County Council.

NOTTINGHAM REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LIBRARIAN from 1st April, 1967. This College is one of five leading Colleges of Technology selected to undertake a new initiative in teacher training by establishing a department of education from September, 1967. The person appointed to this post will be responsible under the general supervision of the College Librarian, for the setting up and running of the library within this new department. Salary scale A.P.T. III £1,220 to £1,435.

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians. Experience in a College of Education or other academic library would be an advantage although not essential.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, Burton Street, Nottingham.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the POST of BRANCH LIBRARIAN—Librarians Scale (£820 to £1,435). Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, &c., accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials should reach the City Librarian and Curator, Central Library, Portsmouth, not later than Tuesday, 31st January, 1967.

READING PUBLIC LIBRARIES
BRANCH LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the POST of BRANCH LIBRARIAN on A.P.T. III. N.J.C. conditions apply.

Applications quoting names of two referees to Borough Librarian, Central Library, Blagrave Street, Reading, within fourteen days of this advertisement.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT required in Applied Science Library. Applicants should be professionally qualified. Salary, £800 to £1,050 or £1,050 to £1,400 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation.

Applications (two copies), with names and addresses of two referees, to the Bursar (Ref. A.143), The University, St. George's Square, Sheffield 1, not later than 13th February, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT required for Institute of Education. Applicants should have passed the Library Association's Registration Examination or Part I of present L.A. Examination or be intending candidates for Part I. Salary scale £800 by £50 to £1,050 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Institute of Education, The University, Sheffield 10, to whom applications should be sent by 18th February, 1967.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SENIOR ASSISTANT. Salary within A.P.T. I/II/III according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, with names of two referees, should reach the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Ocean Road, South Shields, co. Durham, by 27th January, 1967.

LIBRARIANS

SOMERSET COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following POSTS.—

(1) ASSISTANT AREA LIBRARIAN, Street, A.P. I/II. Housing accommodation available at low rental.

(2) TRAVELLING LIBRARIAN, Wiveliscombe, A.P. II/III. Operating in the area between the Brendon Hills and the Devon border. Driving licence needed.

(3) ASSISTANT SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN, Bridgwater, A.P. II/III.

Removal expenses, &c., payable. Application forms returnable by 26th January, and further particulars from the County Librarian, County Library, Mount Street, Bridgwater, Somerset.

(continued on back page)

PUBLIC AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

A post in London will become available in September, 1967, for a graduate (man or woman) with a degree in English or in English with another subject preferably with first class honours. Experience of school or university teaching, or of personnel selection in industry desirable. Preference may be given to candidates under 35 years of age.

DUTIES include responsibility for English papers ranging from those at university honours level in Language and Literature which demand scholarship of a high order to straightforward tests in the understanding and use of the language; there are opportunities for devising new types of test. The post also involves administrative work concerned with recruitment and selection for posts in the Civil Service, and the control of examinations up to honours degree level.

STARTING SALARY will take account of experience and, at age 28 or over, will be on the scale £1,653 to £2,973. There is provision for starting pay above existing salary for a successful candidate from the educational field.

Subject to certain conditions teaching service may be aggregated with civil service for superannuation purposes. F.S.S.U. may in some circumstances count as qualified service. Promotion possibilities within the Commission or to the Administrative Class.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, 23 Savile Row, London, W.1, for application form quoting 8570/67/A. Closing date 3rd February, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DAR ES SALAAM

APPLICATIONS are invited for teaching POSTS in DRAMA. Candidates should be highly qualified teachers of Drama and Theatre with specialised training in one or more of the theatre arts and practical experience in production. Knowledge of African and/or Asian theatre useful. Appointments in grades of (a) Lecturer, (b) Senior Lecturer, (c) Reader or (d) Professor. Salary Scales (including expatriation allowance): (a) £1,550 to £2,350 per annum, (b) £2,100 to £2,660 per annum, (c) £2,710 to £3,010 per annum, (d) £3,300 per annum. Plus 12½ per cent interim award in all basic scales. Permanent terms or contract terms carrying 25 per cent gratuity (15 per cent if in F.S.S.U.). Subsidised housing. Expatriates receive: education allowances; family passages; biennial overseas leave.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 28 February, 1967, to Inter-University Council, 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1, from whom particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

APPLICATIONS are invited for a LECTURESHIP or ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in the School of European Studies from October, 1967. Candidates should have a special interest in some aspect of European History between the Reformation and the French Revolution.

The stipends will be on the scale:—

Lecturer, £1,470 to £2,630.

Assistant Lecturer, £1,105 to £1,340 plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, University of East Anglia, Earlham Hall, Norwich, NOR 88C, to whom applications (one copy only), should be sent not later than Tuesday, 31 January, 1967.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX
ESSEX RECORD OFFICE

APPLICATIONS invited from graduates with a good Honours Degree in History or allied subjects for the POST of ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST in the Essex Record Office.

Salary scale, A.P.T. IV (£1,290-£1,555), salary increase pending. Commencing salary will be fixed having regard to experience and qualifications.

The person appointed must have had previous experience in a Local Record Office. Research experience an advantage. The duties will mainly consist of assistance in the supervision of the Students' Room attended by large numbers of University, College and School students and deputising for the Supervisor.

Post superannuable. Five-day week. Lodgings and disturbance allowances and assistance towards removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Applications, stating particulars of age, qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, by February 3, 1967.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LECTURER or ASSISTANT LECTURER in COMPARATIVE RELIGION. Candidates should have special interest in Buddhism. Salary scales per annum as follows: Lecturer, £1,470 to £2,630; Assistant Lecturer, £1,105 to £1,340; initial salary and status according to qualifications and experience. Membership of the F.S.S.U.

Applications must be sent not later than February 15th, 1967, to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained, on quoting reference 262/66/TL.

SECOND ADVERTISEMENT

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL
ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHIVIST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of Assistant County Archivist in the Northumberland Record Office at a salary in accordance with the National Joint Council's scale A.P.T. III (at present £1,090 rising to £1,310 but subject to revision from the 1st February, 1967), the commencing point on the scale being dependent on qualifications and experience. Candidates should be University Graduates having a diploma in archive administration or good record office experience.

The appointment is pensionable, and assistance with removal expenses may be provided.

Applications stating age, education, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be submitted to the undersigned by the 27th January 1967.

E. P. HARVEY, Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

The University proposes to appoint, with effect from 1 October, 1967, a Lecturer in English Literature (of any period). Salary scale £1,470 (under age 29) to £1,560 (at 29) to £2,900 (43 and over) with F.S.S.U.

Applications (six copies), with names of two referees, by 13 February, 1967, to Secretary of Faculties, University Registry, Oxford, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PUBLIC AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY (Canada) requires an ASSISTANT to the head of the Rare Books Department. Some administrative experience in addition to experience with rare books, special collections and manuscripts is required. Competence in a subject field desirable. Staff of eighteen, plans for a new building within the next five years. University degree and F.L.A. or University of London diploma in librarianship is essential. Salary not less than 8,500 dollars. Apply to the Chief Librarian, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada.

BOOKS AND PRINTS

AMERICAN BOOKS, NEW, OLD, OUT OF PRINT.—For any book you want just write to ORSAY BOOKS, 86-32 T. Eliot Avenue, Rego Park, New York City, N.Y. 11374.

ANTIQUE MAPS. Illustrated Catalogue 2s. 6d. —Nicholson (TS), Shotton, Chester.

BOOKS, used. State interests. Stamp for lists.—21 Spencer Way, Hemel Hempstead.

BOOKS, secondhand and antiquarian. Send for Catalogue 2, ready now.—Jean & Philip Syed, Bookshop, Cross Place, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

CAT. 25 now ready: The 1890s, The Stage, Shakespeareana, General Lit., Novels of the 1940s, Illustrated Books; over 1,000 items.—Eric & Joan Stevens, 2 Prospect Road, London, N.W.2.

CATALOGUE THREE Books on Various Subjects. Now available.—B. W. Frost, 9 South Avenue, Bath.

GERMAN BOOKS bought and sold.—LIBRIS, 38a Boundary Road, N.W.8. MAI. 3030.

LEARNED and scientific periodicals in all languages wanted.—H. PORDES, 529b Finchley Road, London, N.W.3. HAM. 9878.

MEET books and people at the American bookstore in Luxembourg.

REVIEW BOOKS and others in fine condition purchased. D. Levin, 13 Grape Street, London, W.C.2. COVent Garden 2176.

THE REDBRIDGE BOOK SERVICE specializes in Modern First Editions, Want Lists and offers of Books and Collections always welcomed. Catalogues issued monthly. Catalogue No. 9 now available. 11 Seldon Road, Wanstead, London, E.11. Tel. WANstead 1482. 5 Church Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex. Tel. Waltham Cross 25960.

USED BOOKS. Cheap Botanical. Lists sent. Silverdale, 1142 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

WANTED: "Grey Weather" by John Buchan.—Mrs. Cooper, Dunstan Lodge, Chatchdown, Glos.

FIRST EDITIONS
and Literary Miscellanea

List from
JOHN SHANAHAN
44 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent, England

EDUCATIONAL

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Prize Competition. The two best stories earn £50 and £20 plus the usual rates of payment. Runners up also published if of desired standard. Closing date 31st May. Send stamped addressed envelope for details to Blackwood's, 45 George Street, Edinburgh.

LANGUAGE COURSES

Expert Tuition, Native Teachers, Private lessons, small classes, conversation groups.

"Crash" Courses in Language Laboratory.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

Intensive Courses for G.C.E. "O" and "A" levels.

THE MENTOR

11(Y) Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2 (opposite Garrick Theatre). TRA. 2044.

STUDY AT HOME.—Postal Tuition for G.C.E. "O" and "A"; London University Degrees (B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc.Econ., LL.B., B.D.) and Diplomas. Courses in Classical and Modern Languages and Literature.—Prospectus from E. W. Shaw Fletcher, C.B.E., LL.B., Dept. T3H, Wolsey Hall, Oxford. (Established 1894.)

TYPING

EXPERIENCED LITERARY TYPIST, highest references. 3s. 6d. a 1,000 words.—Miss Thayre, 9 Glenville Road, Rustington, Sussex.

DUPLICATING. 24-hour service.—Jean McDougall, 31 Church Street, London, W.8. Wes. 5809.

DUPLICATING, Typewriting, Tapes and Dictabels, photocopies.—Sybil Rung, 21 Heath Street, London, N.W.3. HAM. 5129-9504.

MSS. THESES, &c., typed, duplicated.—Miss B. M. Hunter, Kent Cottage, Alexandra Park, Nottingham. Tel. 65760.

TYPING.—Mrs. Bird, Flat 3, 2 Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth, Devon. 'Phone 4147.

TYPEWRITING, 3s. 6d. 1,000 words. J. Ryland, 7, Martins Close, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington.

TYPIST IN SEARCH OF AUTHORS. Taped. Highly recommended.—Miss Dallas Fry, 20 Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE
M.A. SCHEME IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATES or those intending to graduate in the summer of 1967 for admission to a one-year scheme of study leading to the award of the degree of M.A. by instruction and examination and beginning in October, 1967. Further details (quoting reference CS/3) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex.

FELLOWSHIP

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS in HISTORY for 1967-68, value £650 a year, will be awarded in May to graduates of London or other Universities. Particulars and entry forms (returnable by 1 April) from the Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITIONS

A.I.A. GALLERY, 15 Lisle Street, W.C.2. A.G.B.H. 4890. Jan. 11-Feb. 2. Six Young Artists. 11-6, 11-4 Sats.

HAMILTON GALLERIES. "UNDERHILL" Paintings January 20 to February 11 1967. Saturdays 10-1. 8 George Street, W.1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton Street, W.1. Contemporary French and British Paintings on view. Daily 10 to 5. Saturdays 10 to 1.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION of lithographs of Armitage, Ayr, Butler, Chadwick, Kokoschka, Kugl, Lt. Moore, Nolan, Piper, Richards, Sutherland, Trevelyan; daily 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 12.—Marlborough New London Gallery, 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.

SOUTH LONDON ART GALLERY, Peckham Road, London, S.E.5. Pictures of people from the permanent collection. 21st January-11th February. Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 3-6. Free.

WOODBRIDGE ART GALLERY, SUFFOLK. Exhibition Directors: V. and J. Zabel.

LITERARY

ENJOY WRITING? Then write for profit. Send for *Writer's Handbook* (free) detailing countless opportunities for beginners or experienced.—Writer's Ring (TLS), Cut, Craven Arms, Shropshire.

CONSTANTIN GEISWEILER, Swiss or German publishing in London 1795-1802, dates, letters to or from, books published by, manuscripts.—D. Englander, 8 Prospect Close, Hounslow, Middlesex.

LITERARY COLLABORATOR, experienced placing articles, needed by lecturer with inexhaustible material.—Write Box D 266, The Times, E.C.4.

POEMS published: Breakthrough; Ken Geering; [illegible]; Findfield; Sussex.

Redditch Arts Council
LITERATURE COMPETITION
POETRY and DRAMA

Write for Brochures to
P. F. HERRING,
The Public Library, Redditch, Worcs

HOLIDAYS

YOUNG PARTIES

Unique, exciting holidays U.K. and Europe, for under-30s. With Adventure, Variety and FUN. Sailing, Snorkelling, Water skiing, Pony-trekking, Canoeing, Caving, Dutch Barge Tour. Also separate programmes for TEENAGERS 13-14 and 15-18 age groups—All details and illustrated brochure from P.G.L. HOLIDAYS, Dept. 11, Adventure House, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

ADAPTABLE, enthusiastic copywriter would welcome advertising/publicity/editorial work, preferably for London publishers. Many years experience in publishing and consultancy. Keenly interested in initiating sponsored books/editorial ideas/structure/research. Freelance/possibly permanent link up.—Write Box R.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

OTHER VACANT APPOINTMENTS

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION invite applications for the POST of INFORMATION OFFICER in the Chief Press Officer's Department. Some years' information and library experience is essential and previous knowledge of the work of a Press Department an advantage. Must be capable of assuring the considerable responsibility of maintaining a first-class reference service used constantly by the press and public. Needs intelligence and adaptability. Preference will be given to well educated young women under 35. Starting salary in the range of £1,000 to £1,125.

Applications with full details of education and professional experience should be addressed to the Secretary, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, not later than 27th January.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

343 Fulwood Road, Sheffield 10

THE ASSOCIATION wishes to APPOINT a SENIOR OFFICER of graduate or similar status to its Headquarters Staff in Sheffield, preferably with some experience of teaching geography. An interest in editorial and/or Library work would be an advantage. Starting salary within the range £1,200 to £1,500 per annum. Duties to commence as soon as possible.

Further details from the Administrative Secretary at the above address.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT, A. & C. Black, Ltd., Book Publishers require a bright young assistant for their production department. Duties would include all aspects of production with particular stress on stock control. Previous experience useful but not essential. Good salary. Three weeks holiday.—Apply: The Secretary, 4, 5 and 6 Soho Square, London, W.1.

RESEARCH GRANTS

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will offer for the academic year 1967/1968 a number of grants for postgraduate studies and research in France. Consideration will be given to applications from British students in all fields (Arts and Humanities, Medicine, Science and Technology, Law, Fine Arts, Music, Drama). Completed applications should be submitted by 1 February, 1967, to the Cultural Attaché, French Embassy, 22 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

PERSONAL

INTERNATIONAL Residential Club. — 300 double and single rooms; £5 per week, part-board.—12 Parkhill Road, East Croydon, Surrey. Tel. CROydon 2614.

WRITE your book—READ—in the peace of this unique residential library with delightful residence.—St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, Chester. Inquiries welcomed.

COLLECTORS

COINS AND MEDALS. Europe's largest dealers buy collections and choice pieces. Catalogue of British Coins, standard 25s., concise lists 6d.—B. A. SEABY Ltd., Room 461, 59/65 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. LANgham 3677.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

AUTOGRAPHS.—Top cash prices paid for letters and documents of famous people.—Send for FREE brochure on "How to sell your Autographs", Charles F. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE
British Branch of Service Civil International

Africa and Asia need volunteers—University graduates trained teachers, all kinds of medical personnel, laboratory technicians, social workers, engineers, agriculturists, foresters, visual aid workers and others. Normal period of service two years, although offers of a year's service are welcome. Candidates without recognised qualifications but with at least four years' trade or professional experience are eligible to apply. Fares, board and pocket allowance paid. For application forms write to—Overseas Service Dept. I.V.S., 72 Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.